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ANC First Beneficiary of India's 'Africa Fund' for FL States

34420065d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] (AIM)—The symbolic delivery of merchandise to the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa last Thursday denoted India's first direct contribution to the Front Line countries and the liberation movements of southern Africa.

Out of the Indian contribution, our country will receive \$300,000 in medicines donated by various institutions and the Indian people.

The donation as a whole, granted through the "Africa Fund," includes medicines, clothing, and transportation vehicles amounting to more than \$1 million (about 400 million meticals).

India is granting the same donation to the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

The "Africa Fund," established last January in New Delhi at the Eighth Summit Meeting of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, associates India (which assumes the presidency) with Zimbabwe, Zambia, Congo, Peru, Argentina, Nigeria, Algiers, and Yugoslavia.

Until now, 26 countries contributed more than \$250 million to the "Africa Fund."

In the ceremony at which the symbolic donation was given to Moosa Moola, the ANC representative in New Delhi, Eduardo Faleiro, India's minister of state for foreign affairs, advised that India has also singled out a number of other projects involving economic assistance, regardless of its contribution of \$40 million to the "Africa Fund."

Eduardo Faleiro said that at the beginning of the new year 300 transportation vehicles will be sent to Tanzania and an additional number of railway cars to Zambia.

Meanwhile, Finland will be increasing its support to the ANC of South Africa by as much as half a million Finnish markkas, raising the total of its assistance to 4 million (about 400 million meticals).

According to the news agency, ADN, an agreement to this effect was signed Tuesday in Helsinki by representatives of the Finnish minister of foreign affairs and ANC.

The agreement also calls for the opening of an information bureau by ANC in the Finnish capital.

08568/06662

Japanese Government Offers \$300 Million in Loans

34420067d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The Japanese government decided yesterday to provide low interest loans totalling \$300 million to sub-Saharan nations for a two-year period beginning in 1988.

According to official Japanese sources, the loans will be granted through the overseas economic cooperation funds within the framework of the promised recycling to developing countries of \$20 billion in Japan's monetary surplus.

With \$200 million already slated for grants, the total amount of money that Japan will ascribe to 14 sub-Saharan countries, including Ghana and Nigeria stressed the sources, will reach \$500 million.

09935

Influential Marabouts Identified

34000256 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 2 Dec 87 pp 5, 6

[Text] Some of the richest and most important men in West Africa are hardly known to international businessmen or diplomats, although they wield more power than presidents. Their names appear in no government lists or directories. But the most successful of them jet from capital to capital to advise heads of state from Senegal to Zaire.

They are the *marabouts*, Muslim holy men and spiritual advisers who have become of immense political importance not just for the quality of advice they give to heads of state, but also because they can deliver the popular vote in many countries of the Sahel. And their importance is growing as governments with large Muslim populations contemplate the influence of Iranian fundamentalism nervously. Their reaction is to rely more than ever on the traditional *marabouts* and their brotherhoods as a buttress against revolution.

The *marabouts* live surrounded by their disciples and clients. Some are the descendants of holy men who founded or led brotherhoods. They attract crowds because their ancestry is thought to give them a power of blessing which they can bestow on the faithful.

Others are intellectuals, who attract disciples by their knowledge and wisdom. These doctors of Islam, of great prestige, are to be found chiefly in Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

A third type of *marabout* does not hail from a charismatic family nor is he an academic. He may even be illiterate. Yet several have managed to exercise great power, spiritual and temporal, and even to influence

heads of state. The late president of Niger, **Seyni Kountche**, had as an official *marabout* **Oumarou Amadou 'Bonkano'**, illiterate in both French and Arabic. He acquired such influence that the president appointed him head of the secret service. Bonkano eventually fell into disgrace and joined a coup attempt in October 1983. Many blame Kountche's long illness and recent death on a curse laid on him by Bonkano.

Politicians consult *marabouts* partly for political reasons. The leading *marabouts* can deliver the vote of large numbers of their followers. But the relationship is also spiritual, as politicians want to read their own future, to protect themselves from plotters, and to identify potential enemies.

Nor is it just Muslim presidents who consult *marabouts*. President **Mathieu Kerekou** of Benin has a Malian *marabout*, **Mamadou Cisse**, also called 'Djine' ('the Devil'). Before entering Kerekou's service, Djine was in the service of President **Mobutu Sese Seko** of Zaire. Another *marabout* from Mali, **M'Baba Cissoko**, officiates in the household of President **Omar Bongo** of Gabon, a Muslim convert.

Djine is not alone in advising more than one head of state. West African presidents sometimes recommend *marabouts* to one another, such as Mauritania's **Ould Salek** who introduced his *marabout* **Mohamedou Ould Cheickna** to Malian President **Moussa Traore**. And while Bonkano was working for Niger's President Kountche, he was also employed by Cote d'Ivoire's present transport minister, **Aoussou Koffi**, to whom he still has connections.

The Senegalese *marabout* and businessman **Djily M'Baye** is undoubtedly the most powerful man in Senegal, with great influence elsewhere too. He is consulted by both President **Abdou Diouf** and President **Felix Houphouet-Boigny** of Cote d'Ivoire. Djily M'Baye is head of the *Mouride* brotherhood of Louga, Diouf's birthplace. His business interests extend as far as Morocco, where his prestige—not to mention his mansion in Rabat—is vast. He is a dollar millionaire whose fortune comes from trading in coffee and cocoa in Cote d'Ivoire, kola nuts in Sierra Leone and groundnuts in Senegal. In his native town of Louga, he has built his own airfield, convenient for his private aeroplane, used regularly by both the president and, in particular, his wife, **Elizabeth Diouf**. Houphouet-Boigny has been known to make the trip to Louga just to visit M'Baye. He is also the founder and principal benefactor of the association '*Secours Musulmane*' ('Muslim Aid').

If those who wield power turn to the *marabouts*, so do those who aspire to it. In Senegal, some of the official opposition went for consultations before the last elections. In Mali, coup-plotters in December 1980 were arrested at the same time as the *marabouts* they had just consulted.

In purely secular terms the *marabouts'* attraction to politicians is their vote-pulling power, often associated with the organised Islamic brotherhoods which maintain international networks enabling members of the same brotherhood to keep in touch across national boundaries. Within each brotherhood are numerous *marabouts* or holy men.

The main brotherhoods are:

1. The oldest and most widely-established, the *Khadriya*. Popular from Mauritania to Tanzania. The man who spread modern Islam through northern Nigeria, **Usman Dan Fodio**, was a *Khadri*. Perhaps because of its long history and its geographical spread, this brotherhood is less structured than others. Yet a Supreme Council exists in Senegal, presided over by **Cheick Ousmane Diagne**.

2. The *Mourides*, especially strong in Senegal, a sub-branch of the *Khadriya*, founded by Sheikh **Amadou Bamba**. Its followers control production of the groundnut crop, a mainstay of Senegal's economy. *Mouride* leaders also have extensive interests in oil mills, construction, and the rice trade. Until recently the *Mouride* spiritual capital at Touba was a no-go area for the police, having its own police force under the head of the *Mourides*. Every president of Senegal needs the support of the caliph-general. The current holder, **Abdoul Lahat M'Backe**, has been a Diouf supporter since February 1983. He is often consulted by Diouf and his ministers as well as by members of the opposition.

3. The *Tijaniya* brotherhood, found in Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana. Every one of these governments needs an alliance with the *Tijaniya*. The brotherhood was founded by **El Hadj Omar Tall**. In Mali, the most celebrated Tall Chief is **Thierno Hady**, whose influence is such that he is regularly consulted by the family of President Bongo in distant Gabon. Like the *Mourides*, the *Tijaniya* are also prominent in business. One of the Senegalese caliph's nephews, **Cheick Tidiane Sy**, is an excellent example of this. A former ambassador to Egypt, he is boss of Senegal's only cement works and is immensely wealthy. His uncle the caliph has also come out for the re-election in 1988 of President Diouf, himself a member of the brotherhood.

Particularly powerful sub-branch of the *Tijaniya* are the *Niassenes*. They are influential in business circles in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Cameroon. Nigerian President **Ibrahim Babangida** is a member. During his last official visit to Senegal, Babangida received a large *Niassene* delegation which travelled from Kaolack to meet him.

Presidents nervous of Iranian-style fundamentalism turn to the brotherhoods and the *marabouts* for support. And while this has been successful in staving off the threat of revolution, the fundamentalist threat has nonetheless made its mark on politics. Senegal, for example, now has a Muslim political party—*Hizboullahi* ('The Party of

God'), set up by El Hadj Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, nicknamed 'the Ayatollah of Kaolack'. Khalifa Niasse's international connections, combined with his radical public speeches, alarmed the Dakar authorities to such an extent that in 1980 they broke off relations with Tehran, whose diplomats were accused of encouraging fundamentalism.

In Nigeria, the activities of the supporters of the populist—and probably heretical—Islam of **Muhammadu Marwa**, known as 'Maitatsine', were at the origin of the bloody riots which engulfed parts of the north in the early 1980s.

Both Senegal and Nigeria, with large Muslim populations, have seen fundamentalism become popular among urban youth. In recent months, fundamentalism has also attracted young intellectuals. In Nigeria, the main Islamic centres are the universities in Kano, Zaria and Sokoto. In Senegal, many fundamentalist intellectuals are graduates of Arab universities, especially Al Azhar in Cairo. Intellectuals returning from North Africa have influenced Dakar university.

Islamic associations and publications attack the principle of a secular state. In Nigeria, the radicals are demanding the creation of an Islamic federation under *Sharia'a*, Islamic law. In Senegal, they press for the suspension of the constitution and the proclamation of an Islamic republic. It is significant that Senegal and

Nigeria are two of the few African countries which enjoy relative freedom of association and the press. Elsewhere fundamentalists are forced to operate underground.

Iranian-style radicals are not the only religious opponents of secular government. This category also includes the *Wahhabi* reformists, who hold strictly orthodox beliefs introduced to black Africa by pilgrims returning from Mecca and by students from Arab universities. Wahhabism was originally an anti-Western movement which attacked the ignorance of traditional Muslim leaders and their collaboration with colonial and post-colonial governments. It is still widespread among city businessmen. Devotees impose a strict code of personal conduct and oblige their women to wear the veil. *Wahhabis* have been persecuted in both Senegal and Mali. They maintain close relations with Arab countries and particularly **Saudi Arabia**.

Islam itself poses no threat to the rulers of much of West Africa, since traditional Islam is already in power in the alliance between heads of state and holy men. Traditional Islamic power-brokers have no interest in destabilising governments, and indeed they fear Islamic radicals as much as the governments do. Iranian-type radicalism has only minority appeal and the Shiite beliefs which are the foundation of Iranian fundamentalism are unknown in West Africa. However, by its very nature as an essentially urban and elitist phenomenon, fundamentalism threatens fragile governments.

/12223

Savimbi on RSA, Ties to Portugal

34420058c Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese
19 Nov 87 pp 24-25

[Report on address by UNITA president Jonas Savimbi, delivered in Cuando Cubango Province on 11 November 1987, by Gouveia de Albuquerque; first paragraph is TEMPO introduction]

[Excerpts] "At this moment, who has the power?" UNITA president Jonas Savimbi asked several times during the address which he delivered during the ceremony commemorating the 12th anniversary of Angolan independence. The audience of about 10,000 people answered in unison: "We do! We do! We do!" This was the tone of the celebration in the capital of the so-called "Free Territories of Angola," in Cuando Cubango Province: an impressive show of the military and vital force of the UNITA, but, at the same time, the launching of another appeal for peace in Angola, an appeal understood as a prerogative of the victor—the UNITA—to the vanquished—the MPLA.

Whereas Jose Eduardo dos Santos was traveling to Moscow when the 11 November commemorations were held in Luanda (which was understood in diplomatic circles as a sign that the Angolan president had fallen into disgrace, both inside the party which he leads and among his Soviet allies), Jonas Savimbi seized the occasion to conduct the most intense campaign to promote the most recent UNITA victories on the battlefield. In fact, 55 foreign newsmen were in Jamba (at the last minute there were 30 non-shows, for various reasons), which constituted the greatest gathering to date of the media in the zones controlled by the movement which is warring against the government installed in Luanda. Journalists from Portugal, France, Germany, the United States, Sweden, South Africa, England and so on could witness the presentation of prisoners of war and heavy war material captured by the UNITA in recent engagements with the enemy on the Lomba River; they also observed the will that exists in Jamba. In Jamba, there is not only no fear of attack by the MPLA but there is also the certainty of immunity to the military power of Luanda.

The independence ceremonies began in Jamba with military maneuvers conducted by some thousands of soldiers, fully equipped and armed with the traditional Kalashnikovs, in a large arena ringed with billboards picturing former African presidents Nkruma and Senghor and also Ronald Reagan. A band played Portuguese military marches as Jonas Savimbi entered the arena, flanked by his honor guard, consisting of a squad of female soldiers.

Portuguese Deputy Jose Pacheco Pereira was seated immediately to the right of the UNITA president on the platform of honor, followed by Vice President Jeremias Chitunga and other chiefs of the organization. On the

president's left was seated his wife, UNITA military chiefs, and, finally, the other special guest; Joao Carlos Espada, political advisor to Portuguese President Mario Soares.

After a speech by Secretary General Jaka Jamba, who read a statement from the UNITA Central Committee, ending with an appeal for national reconciliation, Deputy Pacheco Pereira gave an address in which he referred to the struggle of the movement against the "foreign invaders of Angola's land." The Portuguese legislator, elected as an independent on the PSD [Social Democratic Party] ticket, declared that "UNITA's political, military and administrative capacity is clearly seen in Jamba, in the school, in the hospital, in the various institutions which we have had an opportunity to visit." He pledged that, "for our part, we will make every effort to report what we have seen and to make our countrymen understand the meaning of UNITA's struggle and the enduring nature of its presence in Angola." Pacheco Pereira declared: "I told President Savimbi how much I would like him to come visit Portugal and of my desire that any lack of understanding that might impede this visit be overcome"—a declaration of intent that received an extraordinary ovation from the audience. The deputy concluded by wishing "good luck in your difficult struggle for peace, for freedom, for democracy and for the total independence of Angola."

No Request for Soares' Mediation

"Was I going to battle the MiG's with spears? Was I going to throw rocks at the MPLA tanks?" These were questions raised by Jonas Savimbi in his speech to the troops on parade in Jamba, questions which constituted an automatic reply to the criticism directed at the UNITA for accepting support from the United States and South Africa. However, if the issue of foreign support was one of the principal topics of the address by the UNITA leader during the celebration commemorating 11 November 1975, the primary topic was the renewed appeal for peace, now in a form differing from previous appeals.

Meanwhile, contrary to what the weekly O JORNAL reported in headlines in its last issue, at no point in his speech did Jonas Savimbi request the cooperation or the patronage of the president of the Portuguese republic in this process of Angolan reconciliation. Nor is it true that Joao Carlos Espada, the Belem advisor whom the UNITA invited to attend the festivities, made a speech during the ceremony, as reported in the same issue of O JORNAL.

Moreover, as TEMPO learned from individuals close to Jonas Savimbi, it was not even the UNITA's intention to ask Mario Soares to collaborate in the peace process in Angola. Proof of this is the fact that protocol relegated Joao Carlos Espada to a secondary place on the platform

of honor, as we mentioned before. Actually, if the UNITA had wanted to obtain the good offices of Mario Soares, Espada would obviously have been accorded the highest protocol honor.

Dialogue With Portugal

Throughout his lengthy speech, interrupted with questions to the audience and with resounding applause, Jonas Savimbi referred repeatedly to Portugal, in both laudatory and critical terms. Of all his references to Portugal, one phrase sums up the thinking of the UNITA commander: "Dialogue with Portugal is necessary."

The first reference came when Savimbi noted that "in the war against Portuguese colonialism, the Angolan People did not suffer one-hundredth as much as they are suffering now. The war did not affect the densely populated zones of Angola, but only some geographically limited areas close to the borders. Now, there is not a single family which has not had a relative killed, wounded or mutilated." Whenever he brought up the horrors of the fratricidal war, however, Savimbi was careful to point out that, despite everything, "those who are on the MPLA's side are still our countrymen" and "now that we are stronger than the MPLA, our message is still the same—peace and national reconciliation."

Actually, according to Savimbi, the real enemy is the "Russian and the Cuban, not the MPLA soldier." In his address, characterized by clarity, since it was directed to the people of Jamba, and by the use of metaphors, which are so much to the liking of the Africans, Savimbi even resorted to mentioning Salazar, to criticize Fidel Castro. "A wise politician knows when to take power and when to give it up." According to Savimbi, the former president of the Council did good things and bad things, but he was not the architect of the dictatorship. "It is the people who make the dictators; they praised Salazar so much that he began to think he was Portugal's only salvation."

In other words, except for the proportions, it was a warning to Fidel Castro to recognize that the time has come to turn over the helm of Cuba's ship of fate or go down in history, not as the savior of a country, but as a bloodthirsty dictator. To emphasize his meaning, Savimbi also cited the case of Bourgiba, the former president of Tunisia, who until very recently was a national hero, but is now accused of the worst crimes, because in his senility he did not perceive that he should give way to younger men.

Mixing praise with denunciation of Portugal, Jonas Savimbi emphasized that "there was no 'apartheid' in Angola in the time of the Portuguese" and "it was said that the Portuguese were not so bad; 2 months after they had left, the Angolans were already saying that, after all, the Portuguese were better than those who came after them." Moreover, he voiced sympathy for the Portuguese Government: "Today there is no Amilcar Cabral

and Portugal must negotiate with a Nino Vieira; there is no Trovoada for them to talk to in Sao Tome and they must be content with a Pinto da Costa."

Message to West, Africa

"The West says we must fight against the USSR, but it negotiates with the Soviets. Now I am also negotiating with the USSR and with Cuba. I would like to talk right now with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, but he does not wish it, so I have to talk to his bosses," Savimbi stressed at another point in his address, which means that the UNITA is prepared to accept an international negotiation of the Angolan conflict. In fact, this is the first time the UNITA has admitted such a possibility, because up to now it has felt the peace process should be handled by the Angolans themselves.

For the West, Savimbi established some limits. "I receive support from America and South Africa and from other African and Arab countries that I cannot mention, but I conduct an independent policy" and "we are not going to sing the anticommunist song"—this last phrase interpreted as criticism of South Africa, which sees its own struggle as an anticommunist crusade, and, on the other hand, interpreted as signalling good will toward the Soviet Union and Cuba, with which the UNITA, as we have seen, is prepared to negotiate. In this regard, a little later, Savimbi even said: "It would not be a good thing if Fidel were harrassed out of Angola" and "I have already said once that Fidel was a great politician."

In conclusion, Savimbi appealed to the presidents of Kenya and Nigeria to intervene in behalf of peace, not forgetting President Kuanda, of Zambia, and the Organization of African Unity, which "must assume its role in the settlement of the Angolan conflict." Savimbi explained why the UNITA must be open to negotiation: "We must exploit the military victories quickly and fully, to use them to political and diplomatic advantage."

Following his address, Jonas Savimbi sang a traditional song in Umbundo dialect, about Kapalandando, a tribal king who fought the Portuguese in the earliest days of the colonization of Angola. The song tells how a relative of Kapalandando had been captured by the Portuguese and that the king had not been able to negotiate his release. So Kapalandando withdrew to his land and told his subjects that they must either fight beside him or go far away from there. And, having said this, he wept.

Following Savimbi's address, a group of 300 MPLA soldiers from about 1,000 who were captured in the recent battle of the Lomba River, were put on parade. The average age of the prisoners who were displayed was about 14 years, an indication that the Luanda authorities are having increasing problems with recruitment. The prisoners followed behind a parade of tanks and transport vehicles captured from the enemy in the same

battle, including several dozen ENGESA trucks (recently sold to Angola by Brazil) and several dozen tanks, armored vehicles and Katiuskas (multiple mortars or "Stalin organs").

Political Solution

The negotiation themes were repeated by the UNITA president at the press conference in Jamba the next day. After a description of the military situation by the movement's chief of staff, concluding with the opinion that it would be materially impossible for the MPLA to launch a new offensive in 1988, Jonas Savimbi reiterated that it was not his intent to humiliate the Cubans with a defeat in Angola and that UNITA had never considered a military solution, but wished rather a political solution in Angola. "In the battle of Lomba, we achieved a considerable victory, which will make the MPLA's allies rethink their position," he said, voicing his optimism that an agreement could be reached among the contenders. As he stated, the disastrous MPLA offensive was dictated by political pressure from Cuba and the USSR and took 6 months to prepare. "The MPLA's only superiority is in the air. But they cannot use this air power, because we have the best anti-aircraft weapons." "American support is effective and crucial, and primarily makes it possible for us to overcome the MPLA's air superiority. For example, the plane in which the Cuban prisoners were flying was shot down with American material." Asked to identify these North American anti-aircraft weapons, however, Savimbi's only response to the newsmen was to smile and say: "My memory is not so good about the name of the weapons."

The Cuban prisoners—a lieutenant colonel and a captain—were also questioned by the newsmen; they said they had been on a reconnaissance mission at the front when their plane was shot down and that they had never seen any South African soldiers fighting on the UNITA's side.

The journalists were also able to speak with the Swedish prisoners. Savimbi pointed out that the capture of Western citizens is an embarrassment for the UNITA and criticized governments that permit their countrymen to come to Angola. "Why don't they listen to us? We are at war and they should watch out for their lives and not come to Angola."

Conflict With South Africa

During the press conference, Savimbi was visibly irritated by the statements which the South African Government had issued the evening before, saying South Africa was providing military support for the UNITA in southern Angola. Savimbi was peremptory: "We do not have South African troops and we do not need them. We know that South Africa has conducted military operations west of the zone where we are fighting the MPLA. Incidentally, the South Africans did not say where they were fighting; they only referred to Cuando Cubango

Province, which is very large. We receive support from South Africa, but not air or infantry support. Actually, South Africa attacked in Cuvelai, north of Ongiva, a SWAPO outpost. It is curious that the South African communique was released only after the MPLA acknowledge defeat. Since 'victory has many fathers,' South Africa says it aided us militarily. But would it have said this if we had lost the battle?"

Meanwhile, the Central Committee Political Bureau and the Strategic Operations Command met this week to discuss this question and to assess the status of UNITA relations with its allies. The meeting led to the release of a communique from the UNITA leadership, in which it is observed that the movement "cannot tolerate contradictory and counterproductive statements by its allies, statements which unintentionally play into the hands of the common enemy. The rivalry among the UNITA's most important allies or factions in the internal politics of these allies absolutely must not victimize the UNITA in an effort to gain control over our decision-making capacity. Whatever the type or the amount of external support, the UNITA wishes to preserve its political and military independence in the search for paths to peace."

A meeting of the executive organs of the UNITA is also ending today, following which an official communique will be released and delegations will be sent to Washington, Pretoria and other African capitals friendly to the movement.

UNITA and Portugal

Portugal's historical responsibility in the pursuit of peace in Angola was another of the topics brought up in the UNITA leader's press conference. In this regard, Savimbi said: "The Alvor Accords (signed in January 1975 by Portugal, the UNITA, the MPLA and the FNLA) are not defunct, as Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared in Lisbon. Only if the UNITA had disappeared could it be said that Portugal no longer has a responsibility to implement these accords. Portugal has a moral obligation to assist in arriving at a peaceful settlement in Angola. The Portuguese cannot be indifferent to the tragedy which we are suffering."

[Box, p 25]

"I Want the Portuguese To Listen to Me"

At the end of the press conference in Jamba on 12 November, UNITA President Jonas Savimbi received the TEMPO reporter, to whom he granted an interview, accompanied by his chief of staff. Since the UNITA leader had to leave immediately to confer with his military chiefs and the newsmen had to catch the plane which was already waiting to take him to the Jamba airport, the interview was shorter than we would have wished.

TEMPO: How do you interpret the recent visit by Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Portugal and, specifically, what resulted from it?

Savimbi: As for results, I cannot say, because I was not there. But I think it was a good visit, because it enabled the Portuguese people to become familiar with Jose Eduardo dos Santos and with his philosophy.

[Question] Dr. Savimbi, you have appealed to the presidents of Nigeria and Kenya to serve as intermediaries in a future peace process in Angola. Do you think Portugal could also join with these countries in the peace process?

[Answer] Absolutely. We spoke of Kenya because that country had already served as an intermediary in 1975, in the negotiations of Mombasa and Nakuru, between the Angolan forces. We also mentioned Nigeria because it is a great African country.

Portugal has an important role to play in this process. Nothing will be accomplished if Portugal does not come into it. Portugal is familiar with the whole Angolan problem, the socioeconomic foundations for the division of the Angolans. When all is said and done, Portugal has a real and deep understanding of Angola.

[Question] Are you aware that there is a movement afoot among influential people in Portugal who want to invite you to visit the country and who are seeking the necessary authorization from the Portuguese Government?

[Answer] I am not forbidden entry into Portugal, like some criminal. I have committed no crime in Portugal. If there is some movement in this regard, the UNITA would be pleased. The UNITA would like the Portuguese to hear us out, just as they listened to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a little while ago.

06362/7310

Survey of 492 Firms Reveals Production Down
34420057a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The first two stages of the socialist competition called "February 4th" and "May 1st" involved 492 firms of the 503 initially enrolled. This first 6-month period covered approximately 49,344 workers, and the production index dropped 1.05 percent compared to an equal period the year before.

According to the report, a summary of the Department of Economic Affairs of the UNTA referring to the development of socialist competition during the first half of this year, the production average reached in the 143 productive firms was 72.88, which is 1.05 percent less compared to the same period of 1986.

The report points out that this average resulted from the weak supply of raw materials, irregular operation of the dining halls, the lack of water and electric energy, and other negative factors.

As concerns work discipline, this index increased by more than 1.38 percent compared to that of last year and the average absenteeism was 5.42 percent. Contributing to that average were the coffee and construction branches of activity with 23.48 percent and 7.54 percent, respectively. The lowest absenteeism index was in the education, culture and media branch. This situation stems from the low level of supply of essential goods available to the workers, since it caused continuous absences in the worksites.

During the aforementioned period, 613 days of voluntary work were completed with the participation of 18,539 workers in a total of 104,532 hours of activities in all of the firms participating in the competition process.

Besides these days of voluntary work, another 559 were completed with the participation of 54,458 workers in a total of 113,564 hours of work.

In the meantime, about 4,468 workers were considered to be "outstanding," 113 of whom won the title of "most outstanding workers". In relation to the year before, the number of "outstanding workers" and "most outstanding workers" declined by 23.1 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Examining the development of the socialist competition by branch of activity reveals that approximately 50 firms with 1,927 workers participated in the present campaign in the construction and housing sector, but during the course of the 6-month period only 25 provided data. The average production noted was 63.74 percent and the figure for absenteeism was 7.54 percent, with 380 selected as "outstanding workers" and 13 as "most outstanding workers." Concerning voluntary work, 111 days were noted with the participation of 1,532 workers in a total of 6,798 hours. In the meantime, the firm Ceramica Progresso of Bie Province was considered to be the outstanding one in the branch.

In the heavy industry sector, where 35 enterprises with 3,854 workers competed, the production data came to 69.88 percent, while absenteeism amounted to 3.43 percent. The number of days of voluntary work was 29 and four of the workers were selected as "most outstanding workers" and 37 as "outstanding." In relation to the firms, EDAL of Luanda and Reauchtagent Lenita of Huila earned the "outstanding" award.

In this regard, light industry, which participated with 15 firms of which only 7 presented any production data (57.52 percent and 3.24 percent absenteeism) had 7 workers who were given the "outstanding workers" award and 365 workers who received the "most outstanding workers" award.

The average production in the transport sector amounted to 94.53 percent and the absenteeism was 3.98 percent, while 746 workers were considered "outstanding" and 8 "most outstanding."

Participating in the competition were 25 firms in the coffee sector with a labor force estimated at 6,392 and the average production was 74.24 percent. Twelve workers were selected as being "most outstanding workers" and 240 were selected as "outstanding." The Amboim I production unit of Kwanza-South Province was the outstanding firm.

In the branch of fish and derivatives 25 firms signed the competition commitment. The companies that were found to be outstanding were Edipesca of Namibe, Ema-nal of Luanda and Fropesca of Benguela.

DINAMA and Production Unit No. 2, both from Luanda, were the firms that were awarded the designation "outstanding" in the agriculture-livestock sector, in a process in which 45 production centers participated. The average production obtained in the total was calculated at 77.69 percent.

The Lucrecia Paim Maternity Hospital, Logitecnica and 1st Bureau of Vital Statistics, located in Luanda, were the best in the health, public administration and services sector upon having obtained the title of "outstanding." In that branch 92 firms were observed but only 36 presented data. The average production was estimated at 101.66 percent.

As concerns education, culture and media, close to 95 level I, II and III schools and institutes, covering 1,806 workers, signed the commitments based on classroom planning, discipline and voluntary work. Four of the workers received the "most outstanding" award and 158 the "outstanding" award.

In this regard, 356 "outstanding workers" and 6 "most outstanding workers" were distinguished in the branch of food, trade and the hotel industry, in which 73 firms participated. The absenteeism index for the branch was 2.59 percent.

13272

Savimbi Discusses Military Situation, Relations With RSA

34420076c Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
20 Nov 87 pp 37, 38

[Interview with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, in Jamba; date not specified]

[Text] "Cavaco Silva called us terrorists? I didn't hear that!" In the same residence in Jamba where the South African prime minister, Pieter Botha, was housed, Jonas Savimbi stares at the reporters from O JORNAL, acting incredulous. In the interview that he granted us on an

exclusive basis, he does not deny the military aid that he is receiving from South Africa, and explains it. "With us, it is only worthwhile telling the truth," he remarks; expressing the view that if Portugal disregards the Alvor accords, it is committing an indiscretion. During the long conversation with O JORNAL, Savimbi, or "Comrade President, Dr Jonas Savimbi, General," as he is called, urges an end to the rhetoric about UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], reaffirms his intention of making an agreement with MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], comments on his "left of center" political position, and does not conceal his admiration for his mentor: Mao Tse-tung.

O JORNAL: First, I would like you to specify what your peace plan is.

Jonas Savimbi: We maintain our peace proposals. In our view, the military victories have not changed the policy regarding peace in Angola. If MPLA had achieved the results that we have achieved, MPLA would have claimed that UNITA was finished. But we do not have that intention. We are satisfied because this victory has made it possible to discourage the elements in MPLA that are considering a military solution for Angola.

We shall continue to give an incentive to those in MPLA who are considering political solutions, but we shall also urge other African countries to discuss the conflict in Angola more. We shall encourage Portugal to make contacts with those whom we consider capable of influencing the moderate elements in MPLA, to see whether we can mitigate our people's suffering.

[Question] You said that you would encourage the Portuguese. What do you think the role of the Portuguese is in your peace plan and in the solution to the civil war in Angola?

[Answer] I would like to reserve for Portugal a rather strong role, so that your country would not be in a precarious position. Portugal, in addition to having signed the Alvor accords with us, assuming a moral responsibility, has diplomatic relations with Luanda. Hence, the situation is delicate.

We would like Portugal not to be a passive observer. It cannot! Portugal cannot be a passive observer in Angola's situation. It would be beneficial for Portugal [words missing from text].

Portugal also has contacts with Portuguese-speaking African countries. Those countries should stop engaging in rhetoric. In 12 years, it has resulted only in misfortune, destruction, and suffering.

We had a bad start in Alvor, because there was a revolution in Portugal and there was a revolution here. Therefore, the Soviets had a strategy [words missing from text].

But now, that is not the case. Now, there is a government in Portugal that has headed it for 4 years, capable of devising a policy that would last. In this context, we can expect your country (when the conditions are met, through the influence of countries which are friends of Portugal and that of the Portuguese-speaking African countries) to play a more important role, helping Angola to cease being what it is today.

Mario Soares: 'A Sentimental Role'

[Question] One of the signers of the Alvor accords is now president of the Republic of Portugal: Dr Mario Soares. What do you think of that? And of the fact that, on his recent visit to Portugal, the Angolan president, Eduardo dos Santos, claimed that those accords had no value....

[Answer] He did not sign them. The one who signed was Neto, and he died!

[Question] All right, but do you think that the president of the Republic of Portugal could play a role in explaining what the Alvor accords were?

[Answer] Let's say, sentimentally.

But it is up to the Portuguese Government to engage in action, discreetly. I mean to say that the president should express his sympathy in connection with this matter. But the president of the republic is not bound to the Alvor accords just because he was a signer.

[Question] It would appear that you are waiting for a change of attitude in the Portuguese Government regarding UNITA. I say this because, just recently, the prime minister, Professor Cavaco Silva, called your movement terrorist.

[Answer] No, we didn't hear that....He called it terrorist?

[Question] It's true.

[Answer] Then it eluded us. We didn't hear about it. But could he have said that? You see, I want to be careful, so as not to judge a statement that I didn't hear. UNITA has a monitoring service here for all broadcasts, particularly for what is happening in Portugal.

[Question] It was shortly before President Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Portugal.

[Answer] I didn't hear it, and since I didn't hear it, I want to be careful not to judge. So, let's....

[Question] Go on?

[Answer] Exactly!

[Question] And are you waiting for a change in the government's attitude?

[Answer] I think that the Portuguese Government is hastening (it is not forced, but it is hastening) to keep discreetly informed of what is happening here; because UNITA exists, UNITA has strength, and UNITA will continue to exist. We can criticize the way in which the Alvor accords have or have not been upheld. But making the accords, that was good; because, for Angola, a different solution was proposed than for Mozambique, different from that for Cape Verde, different from that for Sao Tome. Why? Because the signers of the accord realized that, in Angola, there was a different situation, and that three movements represented the Angolan political forces. For the prime minister of a government elected by the Portuguese people to disregard this fact would be an indiscretion.

'With Eyes on a Political Solution'

[Question] What is the current military situation in Angola?

[Answer] I consider it good. The situation has never been so favorable for us as it is now. We would not be here discussing it if MPLA's plan had materialized. On 11 November, UNITA was to cease existing; something which was not achieved.

We are also in the rainy season, which is not advantageous for MPLA. It is UNITA that has an advantage. And when I say that we have invested 10,000 [words missing from text].

[Question] But is MPLA retreating?

[Answer] The question is not merely retreating; because, if we speak in tactical-strategic military terms, one can retreat in an orderly fashion, leaving the territory for the enemy; and if the enemy occupies the territory, it has to pay for that effort. But it is not under those conditions that MPLA is retreating. They are withdrawing with two extremely negative elements: MPLA lost its best brigades with combat experience in this battle. I mean, honestly, that if MPLA has more FAPLA brigades with any strength, perhaps they are in Lubango; because MPLA no longer has those brigades throughout the country. To carry out that offensive, they had to draw brigades from Cabinda, from the north, from Luanda, from Cazumbo, from Luena...and then hold onto the best, the most courageous, the most experienced ones. They were destroyed. It will take time for MPLA to reconstruct those units.

Furthermore, it lost a great deal of equipment, and some sophisticated equipment. The Cubans and Russians are not happy, because that equipment went to the West.

'I Can't Deny the South African Aid'

[Question] There is great confusion here among the journalists in Jamba regarding South Africa's participation in these battles. First, the South Africans claimed that they were fighting on the side of UNITA. Later, they corrected it slightly....

[Answer] Not slightly, completely!

[Question] But did the South Africans participate or not? At the main ceremony, you said that they did not do so, either with personnel or aircraft. I shall take you at your word. However, you didn't mention artillery....

[Answer] But artillery implies personnel!

[Question] I am talking about long-distance artillery.

[Answer] It cannot. There is no artillery....

[Question] ...that covers 30 or 40 kilometers....

[Answer] None was provided!

[Question] I am at a disadvantage; I was never involved in the military.

[Answer] It's all right, but none was provided! At the time that they crossed the border and were in the Mavinga area, they were involved in the combat zone. But they didn't do that!

[Question] And I would ask you whether they intervened in Caiundo.

[Answer] But in the west...the South Africans are present in the west. They are involved. They are attacking SWAPO (the Namibian liberation movement), but they are also attacking the FAPLA. Therefore, if this is the aid that they are giving us, I cannot deny it; because it is obvious that this has focussed MPLA's attention on another area as well. But alongside my troops? No!

That statement by the South Africans contains two contradictions: First, when they claimed to be involved because of the Russians and Cubans, what does that imply? A confrontations between conventional troops. And do only four fatalities result from that? It's impossible! Second, the South Africans could not have gone that far without MPLA's having evidence such as I have. I introduce Cubans here; I introduce tanks here. MPLA cannot introduce anything at all; not even an airplane. It cannot, because it has none. For this very reason, we think that there was in those statements a certain amount of rivalry among our allies.

The Americans were the first to say it: UNITA won thanks to the aid from the United States. The South Africans felt slightly discredited and, when they came

out with the statement, they said: And we gave equipment and personnel. But now, the defense minister corrected it, saying that it was not side by side. In fact, there was still another contradiction: Our troops, even when we have semi-conventional troops, are guerrilla-type troops. How could we fight side by side with a completely conventional army? It would not bring any results!

[Question] When the communique from South Africa was heard here, the following analysis was made: When UNITA rises too much, the South Africans bring it down. I don't know whether you agree with this analysis. But, on the other hand, I would like to ask you whether UNITA's possible rise to power in Angola would, in fact, be of concern to South Africa: Could a power with a black majority, having good relations with the U.S. and the West, be of concern to the South African authorities?

[Answer] All right, let's begin by thinking clearly. If we think clearly, the South Africans are concerned about UNITA's winning. Because if UNITA doesn't win, how long will South Africa invest? Who would invest in a horse that is losing?

We have talked with the South Africans, and we have criticized the apartheid policy. And I have done so publicly when I was in Washington, or when I was in Paris. This is not very pleasing to the South Africans, but they have not asked me for an accounting. It is actually true; I don't approve of this.

What I mean to say is that UNITA must formulate its relations better with its allies. At the present time, we have a rather difficult situation because of the fact that relations between the South Africans and the Americans are not good, owing to the sanctions against South Africa.

I have always reiterated to Americans and South Africans (and perhaps it has not pleased them very much) that UNITA must turn towards Portugal; because it isn't just a matter of money (for reconstruction of roads and dams), it is a question of administration. And that must occur with the cooperation of Portugal. I am not being deceptive either. And since I am telling the truth, our allies know that the best way of dealing with UNITA is by telling the truth.

[Question] UNITA has some problems in Portugal: It has been accused of putting the South Africans in Angola. I am well aware that you are going to tell me that it is MPLA that put the Soviets and Cubans there. But for UNITA, which claims to be opposed to apartheid, to have those relations with South Africa is a problem.

[Answer] We are more responsible than MPLA, or those with the leftist complex. The fact is that many of those with the leftist complex have never fought. We have already fought; we have fought hard; we already know the Soviet Union. I was trained in China....I no longer have any leftist complexes.

I want to make a realistic policy. South Africa is a regional power that must be taken into account. And, to put it more briefly, why has Eduardo dos Santos said that he too would like to talk with South Africa? MPLA has already signed the Lusaka accords with the South Africans. Why? Is it because it likes the South Africans? Is it because it approves of apartheid? The truth is that the South African factor cannot be ignored.

The fact is that all these countries here are liars! They deal with South Africa. Only I do so overtly, and when I have something to say that is disapproving, I say it directly. But they, while saying one thing overtly, are secretly depending completely on South Africa. They make a progressive, extremist policy overtly, and secretly they have all succumbed, even to the nightclubs in South Africa, in the land of apartheid; something that no one from UNITA does.

The left can be at ease. If there is any individual who could not approve of apartheid, it is I. I was colonized, and studied with the Portuguese. The Portuguese never enacted apartheid. Next, I am an African, I am a black. How could I accept a policy that excludes blacks?

[Question] After that victory, what are your military plans?

[Answer] We shall continue....

[Question] But how far? As far as Luanda?

[Answer] But we are already there; we went there looking for the Swedish hostages!

[Question] Between Caxito and Luanda.

[Answer] Precisely! Therefore, UNITA is present, and we shall continue the pressure. But the pressure is not for taking Luanda. The pressure is to make Luanda feel that it is caught, that it has no more time; that is the term that I must use. Because the fact is that if, ultimately, UNITA does not exist, comprised of puppets and armed henchmen, Franco N'Dalu, who is the FAPLA chief of staff, holds a press conference. Then the Politburo convenes.... and something happens. In the final analysis UNITA must be taken into account. We shall continue to intensify our military campaign, but always with a view toward forcing a political solution.

[Question] Would you force some Cuban minister to come here and discharge the Cuban lieutenant colonel and captain?

[Answer] No.

[Question] The Czechoslovak vice minister of foreign affairs came here when you captured the Czechs.

[Answer] No, no. The Czechs have no military here; therefore, we were able to deal with them in that way. But the Cubans have 45,000 men here, and we must be very careful; we shall deal with those men very carefully.

[Question] Let's change the subject a little. Does Dr Jonas Savimbi describe himself as left of center?

[Answer] When you mention left of center, now we are speaking properly. When you mention right of center, you are no longer with me. But UNITA, no; UNITA is a movement in which I don't know whether there is anyone who would agree to be described as of the right. However, it's possible. Also, one is free to say that he is of the right within UNITA.

[Question] Could you explain to me the kind of African socialism that you uphold?

[Answer] Yesterday the Ghanaian reporter from the BBC asked me what type of socialism: Cuban socialism, Chinese socialism, Russian socialism. I answered "no": neither Russian, nor Cuban, nor Chinese. To us, socialism is a philosophical concept that results in a political assessment to be materialized in an economic structure. Then there must be openness and the capacity for taking into consideration what that kind of socialism represents in the country in which it is going to be enacted.

I understand that language, and it gives me the ability to speak: I have no definite formula. It is a debate that I want to allow to be held in Angola. We have not swallowed Cuban socialism; we have not swallowed Russian socialism; we have not swallowed Portuguese socialism. Even the Portuguese whom we want to come to rebuild Angola, because I think that Angola will be made viable only with Portugal, should not come with Portuguese socialism. Socialism will be created by the Angolans. I would even begin by studying the problem of our peasants; something which cannot exist in Portugal. That openness of socialism allows us to have different interpretations; but it is socialism.

[Question] With freedom, democracy, and more than one party?

[Answer] But when socialism does not allow more than one party, it is a dictatorship. Tell me if that isn't true! Don't you agree?

[Question] If you ask me, I must say that it is.

[Answer] Well it is! I don't want that kind of socialism. For this reason, there must be openness. Our socialism is freedom. And freedom means agreeing to coexist with an individual who thinks the opposite of what we do.

When we think that we have the magic charm of socialism, it is finished; it is a dictatorship. however, the left has a contradiction, when they [words missing from text].

[Question] Dr Jonas Savimbi, I think that you were a Maoist in your youth....

[Answer] Don't worry! I was, I admit it....

[Question]and now you uphold what could be considered a doctrine close to European social democracy. It is a long distance.

[Answer] First, I would say that I am among those who refuse to condemn Mao Tse-tung. I don't accept that, I never did so, and I say so publicly; it is a mistake! The West is deceived about this. What happened was the following: Mao could not find a way out (perhaps that will happen to me, but I hope that I won't be like Bourguiba).

What I mean to say is that Mao built what China is, and today China is missing in the world balance. But Mao Tse-tung should have found a way out. I knew him personally; he had great prestige. What is being done now in China is gearing the country to the realities of the modern economy. And it is quite correct. There is no contradiction between Mao and what is being done now. It is an evolution. However, Mao could not find a way out and, since he did not do so, what the Deng Xiaopings achieved was to bring down Mao Tse-tung.

But I must say that it is my sincere hope that China itself will rehabilitate Mao; because they cannot live without him. Mao Tse-tung is part of China's history. Isn't he?

The Chinese have always told me that they were explaining to us how they fought in China. And they told me: take what could be applied in your country. And I must say that if I studied and read Marx, it was at the University of Lausanne; it was not with Mao Tse-tung.

I have great respect for the Chinese, because they are the only ones who don't impose what they are doing on you. It is just a comment: apply what is of interest to you, and reject the rest. One seldom meets an individual who teaches you and allows you to reject. It is rare! only the Chinese have done that, with me. With others, I don't know.

2909

Technical, Economic Cooperation With USSR Viewed

Cooperation in Several Areas
34420058a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Angola has always occupied a central place in USSR relations with the African countries. Moreover, cooperation with the Soviet Union plays an important role in national reconstruction, encompassing all areas of the Angolan economy.

Many Soviet specialists are working in the energy sector in Angola. They help to repair and maintain equipment and have worked on the construction of the Cambambe, Matala, Mabubas and Lomaum hydroelectric plants and stringing the lines supplying power to the cities of Luanda, Lubango, Lobito and Malanje.

Soviet organizations are participating in the design of the 250-megawatt hydroelectric plant on the Kwanza River. This will be the major Soviet-Angolan cooperation project, which will make it possible to double the production of electric power in Angola. The method of putting together the principal units of the plant has already been selected. It only remains to draw up the plans and acquire the equipment. The Brazilian firm Odebrecht will be responsible for the construction.

There are plans in the offing to create an organization which will be in charge of erecting the high tension lines and building the substations.

There are also plans to lend assistance in the electrification of rural areas in Maputo Province and to draw up development schemes for the energy sector.

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of any country. There are plans to set up a central machine shop for agricultural equipment in Luanda Province. Three other machine shops, for Uije, Porto Amboim and Lucala, will be delivered a completed units, ready for operation.

Coffee is an important export crop for Angola. In Kwanza-Sul Province, Soviet cooperants will create agriculture development stations which will provide equipment, tools and fertilizers to the local cooperatives.

Equipment and materials have been supplied to three state cotton enterprises in Malanje. Pursuant to the agreements reached in the fifth session of the joint commission, the Soviet Union will build irrigation systems on the outskirts of Luanda, Lobito, Malanje and Cabinda, in a 2,000-hectare area, and will rebuild the Gandelach dams in Huila Province. The livestock development program in southern Angola provides for the installation of watering troughs, provision of veterinary services and construction of a slaughterhouse.

Petroleum Industry

Soviet organizations have built two petroleum depots in the cities of Malanje and Porto Amboim, with a total capacity of 18,200 cubic meters, which have contributed to a more rational distribution of petroleum derivatives, especially in the central provinces. There are plans to build two more depots on the outskirts of Luanda, with a total capacity of 102,200 cubic meters.

Soviet specialists are also working at SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company]. They are helping to assess petroleum and gas reserves and to draw up a development program for the petrochemical industry.

A group of Soviet petroleum industry workers will leave this year for Angola to study the possibility of Soviet participation in the extraction of petroleum in the SONANGOL fields on the continental shelf.

In another area, about 50 Soviet technicians are also working in the fishing sector in Angola. They are helping to organize and consolidate fishing cooperatives which are responsible for 75 percent of the catch destined for the domestic market. The Soviet Union has offered motor launches, transport vehicles and fishing apparatus. The Soviet-Angolan fishing expedition has 14 ships.

A group of Soviet ship builders has been working since 1977 at the Estalnavé shipyard. They have helped to repair a 2,000-ton floating dock, to overhaul technical equipment and to organize auxiliary services. Between 1977 and 1986, the shipyard repaired 650 fishing vessels and built 2 of them.

In the highway construction sector, Soviet specialists have participated in repairing 16 bridges and 2 tunnels and are working on the creation of 2 bridge building companies in Lubango and Luanda. The USSR supplies equipment and materials to the state companies ENCOI and ECOAL. It plans to help Angola rebuild companies which supply civil construction materials, including lime, brick and gypsum.

In the public health field, since 1977 Soviet physicians have attended to millions of Angolans. They have performed 120,000 surgical operations, assisted at 100,000 births and trained about 500 Angolan specialists. The number of Soviet physicians working in Angola is expected to be increased to 250 by 1990.

The Soviet Union promised to complete and equip the 400-bed Lubango hospital in 1986. It will furnish transport means, equipment, medicines, curatives and clothing to the hospital. Soviet organization will later see to the equipment of hospitals in Luanda and Malanje. This year the Soviets have offered the Health Ministry about 5 tons of medicines, 500,000 doses of polio vaccine and 900,000 doses of cholera vaccine.

Cadre Training

The USSR helped Angola create an industrial school in Huambo, schools for electricians and automobile mechanics in Lobito and three agricultural schools in Lubango, Sumbe and Malanje, for 1,600 students. Soviet teachers are working at the naval school in Luanda, the school of topography attached to the Institute of Geodesics and Cartography and a professional training center attached to the Lobito shipyard.

To date, 12,000 skilled Angolan technicians and operators have been trained—5,000 of them in teaching establishments in Angola, 6,000 on the job and more than 1,000 in higher and intermediate specialized Soviet schools.

During the Fifth Session of the Angolan-Soviet Intergovernmental Joint Commission, documents were signed providing for USSR aid in the creation and reconstruction of companies in the food and light industries, including two textile plants in Luanda and Dondo, vegetable oil companies in Lobito, the "Vinelo" fruit canneries in Dondo and small candy, yoghurt and ice cream plants.

A company will soon be established in Angola which will take part in building 10 professional training schools and an agricultural school, residential buildings with 700 units in Luanda and Lubango, a port in Namibe Province and machine shops for the repair of farm equipment.

The economic and technical-scientific cooperation program between Angola and the Soviet Union for the period from 1986 through 1990 and up to the year 2000 is being successfully implemented.

Cooperation in Fishing Sector

34420058a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Benguela—The Soviet Union could send various technical materials, vessels and specialists to Benguela Province to support the development of nonindustrial fishing, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned Thursday from Benvindo Santos, provincial director of fishing cooperatives.

The provincial director for the nonindustrial fishing cooperatives noted that, to this end, a team of Soviet fishing specialists visited Benguela Province from 25 to 27 October, to trade experiences and to sound out the current status of the organization of the local fishermen and their principal technical problems.

According to director Benvindo Santos, the visit by the Soviet specialists permitted an exchange of experiences on the formation of nonindustrial fishing cooperatives in the two countries.

Santos added that Benguela Province described its development program for nonindustrial fishing to the Soviet specialists and also arranged visits and working meetings at the Mutu Ya Kevela cooperative in this city and at the association of fishermen of Praia Bebe, in Catumbela Commune.

The Soviet specialists also visited the Empromar Atlantica fish cannery and the "Angola-Cuba friendship" production unit, both in Bala Farta Municipality, and they

held a working meeting with the provincial directorate of nonindustrial fishing cooperatives, where they focused on the principal needs of the sector to relaunch its activity.

Benvindo Santos also announced that the first provincial assembly of nonindustrial fishermen will be held from 27 to 29 November, to take an accounting of the activities already undertaken and to plan for future tasks.

06362/7310

Cooperation With Sweden Viewed

34420058b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 Oct 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Cooperation between Angola and Sweden was officially initiated in 1971, at which time the MPLA was the beneficiary. To date, the Swedish contribution has amounted to about 1 billion Swedish kroners (something more than \$150 million).

The cooperation has included support for a fishing school, nonindustrial fishing, fishing research and other projects linked to the fishing sector. In addition, support had been provided for the health sector, including equipment, medicines, trucks, truck machine shops and technical assistance. Under the program of support for imports, the energy, highway transport, agriculture and industry sectors have benefited from goods and equipment.

A special fund has been used for research, preliminary studies and technical assistance in various sectors. During the fiscal year 1984/1985, the displaced people received emergency aid in the amount of 14 million Swedish kroners (about \$2 million).

Negotiations between the People's Republic of Angola and Sweden with regard to the 2-year period 1987/1988 provide for a total expenditure of 250 million Swedish kroners (about \$40 million). The Swedish Government offered an increase of 15 million kroners in support to Angola for fiscal year 1987/1988, bringing the annual total to 140 million kroners (about \$20 million [as published]). Cooperation will be continued in the fishing and health sectors. There are provisions for supplies of spare parts and replacement parts, raw materials and basic goods for various sectors. There are plans to extend cooperation to the transportation and communications sector. There has also been discussion of a long-range program for highway transport within the Benguela central transport corridor. The Dembos electrification project, now in progress, will be completed.

The Swedish contribution to this project, through ASDI funds and credit with advantageous terms, comes to about 170 million Swedish kroner (about \$27 million). The fishing and health sectors have already received a considerable amount of technical assistance.

06362/7310

Portuguese Reportedly Fighting for FAPLA, UNITA

34420076a Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
20 Nov 87 p 36

[Text] Portuguese citizens are involved on both sides of the war in Angola. Nearly 3,500 are fighting on the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] side, and an undetermined number are affiliated with the SADF [South African Defense Forces], that is, the South African Army.

The 3,500 men fighting on behalf of the Luanda army are part of a group of mercenaries, and former combatants of the colonial army, recruited in Lisbon by an organization, CODECO [Defense Commandos of Western Civilization], of which Admiral Rosa Coutinho (involved in various dealings with the Angolans) has been identified as leader. The Portuguese fighting in the South African Army are performing military service in that country. In fact, in the Republic of South Africa, any citizen who has lived in that country for over 5 years and is of military service age is required to join the troops. Although several European countries, specifically, Italy and the FRG, have expended efforts, which have proven quite successful, to prevent that decision from including their citizens, Portuguese diplomacy has done nothing in this regard. At least, this is the impression among the sizable Portuguese community in South Africa (nearly 600,000 national citizens).

In addition to the Portuguese who are fighting on the side of the FAPLA, headed by Colonel Leitao Fernandes (according to reports from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]), there are 2,500 Soviets present in the war theater, commanded by Gen Konstantin Chakonovich; as well as 2,500 East Germans, under the command of General Von Status.

Obviously, the South African "strategic corps" and the 45,000 Cuban troops led by Gen Gustavo Ramirez are also significant, if not decisive participants in the Angolan war.

2909

Journalist Describes Conditions in Luanda, Cites MPLA Claims

34420076b Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
20 Nov 87 pp 32, 33

[Article by Rogerio Rodrigues: "Luanda: The Odor of Blood in a Parallel City"]

[Text] The compulsory curfew begins at midnight. The dirty streets remain deserted until 0500 hours in the morning. The poor black district on the outskirts is

stifling the city, which has tripled in growth over the past few years, with a population arriving from the interior in search of some peace and a little food.

Luanda is the capital of a country at war, where a case of canned beer costs as much as an airplane ticket on TAAG [Angolan Airlines] for a trip to Lisbon.

Luanda is the capital of a country being attacked daily by South African troops and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] invasions.

The government started a leniency campaign toward "deceived Angolans," and many former FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] cadres are already being reinstated. At the present time, Eduardo Pinnonak, who was a member of the UNITA Political Bureau and minister in the transitional government, is director of a large Angolan enterprise in Luanda.

The government is hastily seeking lines of financing, even if they come from the implacable hand of the "devil," interpreted as a request for affiliation with the IMF and the World Bank.

The Death Count

The marking of the 12th anniversary of independence, concentrated in Namibe (formerly Mocamedes), is taking place at a dramatic time for the Angolan nation: hard battles are being waged in the province of Kuando-Kubango, UNITA's last stronghold in Cuanhama territory, with large herds of livestock.

This effort has deteriorated the Angolan economy, caused tragic setbacks, and turned Luanda into a sad but great city, from the standpoint of resistance and devices for survival.

According to the Angolan Government's official accounts, the FAPLAS [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] have not cleared the territory of the UNITA presence for once and for all only because the South Africans have come to the latter's aid.

For the first time, a high-ranking Pretoria leader, the defense minister, Magnus Mallan, has publicly admitted that the South Africans are in Angolan territory, and aided UNITA in the recent battles against the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces. On the November news broadcasts "Radio RSA, the Voice of South Africa" admitted that South African battalions went to the aid of Savimbi's followers who control the southern cone of Kuando-Kubango Province. The "apartheid" adherents also acknowledge that, during the recent battles, they lost 13 men. The story from Luanda is that, to date, the FAPLAS have already downed 16 aircraft and killed over 230 South African Army soldiers. Still according to the same official Angolan sources, in September alone, the FAPLAS captured 30 tons of equipment in fewer than 8 days.

Thus, the Angolan Government is attempting to discredit and minimize the statements made on 12 November by Jonas Savimbi, proclaiming resounding victories.

According to the Angolan authorities, this press conference, which they consider a mere counterintelligence maneuver, took place in Jamba, in the vicinity of the South African Runtu air base.

The resounding victories proclaimed by Savimbi refer to the violent battles in the Longa area, east of Kuito Canavale.

Luanda, a Closed City

Information on the Front's battles has been scarce in Luanda. That arriving has been heavily screened, late, and with bad timing.

But the city is undergoing the tense war atmosphere. Every day, a page of JORNAL DE ANGOLA is filled with edicts on the capture of deserting soldiers. The few qualified cadres and workers that Angola still has are engaged in the war effort.

The lines are long at the FAPLAS stores, the few that still have some foodstuffs. Actually, everything is bought and sold on the parallel market, in the four major black markets headed by "Zairotas" (Angolans from Zaire who "invaded" Luanda in 1982-83), following the agreement between the two governments. They are the "Tourado," "Roque Santeiro," "Cala A Boca," and "Tira Biquini" markets. Everything is purchased there, from a package of peanuts to a color television set. They are set up, emerge, and grow from one moment to the next, like poison mushrooms in the Angolan economy, in the vicinity of the city's large dumps. There is no price control nor policing. They are not allowed, but no one impedes them; everyone accepts them and lives on them and from them.

This is not a war economy. Major disorganization prevails on all levels.

Equipment Captured

Let's return to the battlefield. The FAPLAS have planned for this year, before the rain arrives, a big "cleanup operation" against UNITA. They have invested all their military power in it, as well as the Cuban aid which, according to sources in Luanda, increases only when the South Africans advance. Therefore, in the official accounts, it is reported that the battle against UNITA is being waged exclusively by Angolan troops.

The major offensive against the Luanda government was started on 26 August, when a commando group of South African divers sabotaged the strategic bridge on the

Kuito River, and invaded Kuando-Kubango Province en masse, with four battalions, backed by heavy caliber reactive artillery and armored vehicles of the Kasper, AML-60, and Ratel type.

In the speech marking the 12th anniversary of independence, the stateminister for the productive area, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, "Loy," submitted evidence of direct South African intervention. Moreover, Magnus Mallan publicly admitted, upon receiving a delegation of prominent Americans, that four South African soldiers had been killed, including a physician who had been assisting UNITA, in battles with the Angolan Army.

"Loy," the number two man in the Angolan Government, who replaced Eduardo dos Santos in presiding over the ceremonies, declared that his government had in its possession various evidence of South African aggression, both military equipment captured, the photographs of which JORNAL DE ANGOLA has published, and personal papers of some South African soldiers who had been killed, such as identity cards and family correspondence.

"Loy" submitted concrete evidence of the participation of white troops and black forces enlisted in the famous "Buffalo Battalion," giving the complete identification of two of the dead: J.P. Munanza, black, of the South African Defense Forces' 32nd Battalion; and Melvin Ashley Benecke, white, also of the South African Defense forces; both killed in Kuando-Kubango Province while fighting on the UNITA side.

In the view of the Angolan Government, the FAPLAS inflicted a defeat on UNITA and the South African troops in the battle of the Lomba River.

The minister of the productive area admitted that a MIG-21 had been downed in Moxico Province, and its two occupants, who "by mere chance happened to be Cuban internationalists," were captured.

Iron Doors in Luanda

I arrived in Luanda from Sao Tome, 6 hours late, with the compulsory curfew to regain my strength. Held up in the airport waiting room, dirty, and dispirited, I was to be "saved" by the bishop of Sao Tome, who procured for me a seat in a car belonging to a Sao Tome delegation that was meanwhile traveling with us. I toured Luanda, with its poorly lit streets, but with all its houses having at least one light on, for fear of attacks, as I was told by several residents.

I noticed that most of the private homes had a double iron door. "It is against attacks," they explained again. They are experts on what they consider the waste of exchanging money at the official price.

In fact, at official prices, five escudos are worth one kwanza; but at real prices, used on the parallel market, one escudo is worth 10 kwanzas. Officially, a dollar is worth 30,214 kwanzas; in fact, it is worth over 2,000 kwanzas. In other words, accounts have to be kept in this way: officially, the escudo is worth five times less than the kwanza; in fact, it is worth 10 times more.

But what good is it to have kwanzas when the national market is short of almost everything? Hence, a barter economy has been established.

For example, a case of beer purchased in the free trade store, also known as Jumbo, the name of the building before independence, costs 1,800 escudos (it is compulsory to pay in foreign currency), and can be immediately sold for 30,000 kwanzas, or traded for 6 kilograms of lobster. The prices increase 30 kilometers from Luanda, because there consumer goods are in even far shorter supply. A case of beer commands a barter price amounting to 10 kilograms of lobster.

In Luanda there is hardly any talk of war; it is sensed. The residents know that UNITA has special dates for making certain isolated raids: They are 25 December, UNITA day, and the period of international competitions, so that they may be publicized abroad. In is noteworthy that a month before the opening of FILDA (Luanda International Fair), at which scores of countries were represented, with Portugal having the largest number of exhibitors and area occupied, UNITA guerrilla fighters kidnapped two Swedes. A few days later, they attacked a civilian convoy, burning some trucks, in Cangala (southern Angola).

The 500 Process

Occasionally, military trucks are seen enroute from the front. On streets with the most heterogeneous supply of cars that I have ever seen, Angolan military trucks, Cuban jeeps, and black market vehicles, directed by the 500 process, go by constantly.

In the absence of taxis, a parallel business has proliferated in which (it is rumored in Luanda) well-known individuals in the Angolan leadership structure are involved. A private car, usually purchased in Belgium, picks up passengers along the streets. Every passenger is obliged to pay 500 kwanzas, whether for a trip of 3 kilometers or one of 200 meters. In fact, the passengers already know where these black market cars stop and travel. According to information that I received from various sources, there are individuals who make 30 million kwanzas per month. Many of the vehicles have owners who are not the drivers. The latter must give the vehicle owner 100,000 kwanzas per day, keeping the rest that they make on their runs through the city.

A liter of gasoline costs 15 kwanzas, but a car wash costs as much as 1,500 kwanzas.

A Portuguese engineer, in charge of the agency of a civil construction firm in Luanda, is writing a fictional book on daily life in Luanda, depicting the view of a black Saigon, with young people prostituting themselves for chocolate. On the letters to the editor page of a newspaper such as NOVEMBRO one can read letters from Uige, for example, scoring the prostitution of young Angolan women with cooperants (particularly Brazilians), in exchange for goods of prime necessity.

Heated Nights

During wartime, the weekend nights in Luanda are heated. It is the time for "carousing," living for today with no tomorrow. The three or four existing nightclubs are open from 2200 hours until 0500 hours in the morning. Starting at midnight, with the exception of those privileged with free passage, no one can go out. The doors do not open until dawn, and only couples enter.

On Sundays, the beaches are filled. Luanda island, protected by two fortresses from the Dutch attacks during Philippine rule, was shored up, in a herculean, rapid effort, by the Dutch themselves. The seamen's small shops are set up at the side of the road. They do not barter ivory for clothing, only for beer, wine, or whiskey (a bottle which costs \$6 in the free trade store is sold for 12 contos).

Many of the cooperants live in a district of their own, protected by Angolan security. There is no compulsory curfew inside, in that Babel where there are Portuguese, Poles, Brazilians, Yugoslavs, an entire miscellany of races; even Cubans who, contrary to reports, are viewed well by the Portuguese cooperants.

In contacts with Portuguese residing in Luanda, of various political persuasions (partisan barriers are virtually brought down in that large country, with such contradictions of its own), I always heard comments praising the Cubans, attacks on UNITA, and distrust regarding the Soviets, who come up in conversations as the bearers of a major racist burden.

Dust on the Promenades

In Luanda, people are not starving to death, but everything is in short supply, with the old-time cafes closed and filled with dust; although their names are retained, nostalgic recollections for many of a former way of life.

There are no restaurants; no photographs can be taken, even for a tourist album; the Central Committee has a hospital for exclusive use; the president of the republic lives in a veritable bunker, with the MIGs very close by; and according to certain political sources in Luanda, is wagering on the internal balance with limited maneuvering room, while the hardest and most radical groups are on the watch.

In Mussulo, the weekend residences are lined up. Some Angolan leaders, after profiting from the benefits of power and acquiring bank accounts, "are in exile" in foreign countries.

All this is discussed, in whispers, and at small parties given by the Angolan bourgeoisie. The social scale has three family names at the top: the Netos, Van-Dunems, and Vieira Dias.

Luanda may not come close to Saigon, but the flight from fear, tension, and the fatal talk of war has forced the people to the markets in the large dumps, to the weekend parties, to the vicinity of the free trade stores, to offering their bodies for so little, but also to a search for happiness; while the edition of Agostinho Neto's "Sacred Hope," illustrated by Antonio Domingues, was depleted in just 30 days.

I catch the plane for Lisbon, waiting 12 hours in the loading room. The restaurant is closed, and the bar sells a few snacks for foreign currency. The children sleep. From the plane window (it is dark night now), I see the city lights, few and scattered. The compulsory curfew is near.

Angola has 6 million inhabitants, 1.5 million of whom live in Luanda, in the blockade of uncertainty. The train goes only as far as Catete. It is hoped that, on 10 December, it will whistle three times at the Benguela station.

2909

JPRS-SSA-88-008
12 February 1988

BOTSWANA

18

USSR To Supply 10 Doctors
34000284c Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
17 Dec 87 p 1

The Botswana Medical Services announced yesterday the USSR had offered the doctors and a draft agreement had been signed.—The Star's Africa News Service.

[Excerpts] Gaborone—The USSR is to supply 10 specialist doctors to Botswana.

/12223

Compaore's Future Uncertain as Country Attempts To Settle Down

34000279 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 2 Dec 87 pp 3-5

[Text] Burkina Faso is heading for more trouble. The new head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, appears traumatised by the death of his predecessor and close friend Capt. Thomas Sankara on 15 October. He has hardly put in a public appearance since the coup, and his government has a very temporary feel to it. The most likely successors are others of the military group formerly close to Sankara, namely Capt. Henri Zongo and Major Jean-Baptiste Boukari Lingani. But Compaore retains powerful support in the army.

Few people in Ouagadougou expect the current ruling Popular Front to last, particularly as, by late November, it had made no substantive policy pronouncements and even government ministers could not define Popular Front policy on specific issues, notably economic priorities and rural development.

Nor has the Popular Front's campaign to justify what it calls the 'rectification' been any more successful with a public whose scepticism derives partly from the fact that most of the Front's representatives are the same people who used to lead the meetings of the Conseil National de la Revolution (CNR). They are attacking today what they were defending yesterday, is a common comment.

In the countryside, there is disbelief that the man who championed the peasants against town-dwellers and state employees can really be dead. In the weeks after Sankara's killing, hundreds of incredulous peasants trekked to Ouagadougou to see his grave for themselves. There are fears that policies will return to spending on an inflated and underworked civil service and reliance on foreign aid in order to maintain unrealistic urban standards of living.

A significant sign of popular opposition was seen on 14 November, with the opening of the national sports season at the Fourth August Stadium in Ouagadougou. Sport is hugely popular and was strongly encouraged by Sankara, a policy the Popular Front is continuing. As the first major public event since the takeover, the ceremony was meant to signal that normality had returned. But instead of the usual mass turnout, few spectators put in an appearance and many of those who did threw stones at the ceremonial parade.

Among those who failed to turn up was Compaore himself, absent from what had been expected to be his first major public appearance since 15 October. His place was taken by Arsene Ye Bognessan, national secretary-general of the Revolutionary Defence Committees (CDRs). Compaore has become more or less a recluse. His first appearance was not until 28 November when, in an unprecedented public ceremony, he received the letters of credence of the new French ambassador. The

whole area of central Ouagadougou that contains the presidency complex and the Entente Council, which Compaore has made his headquarters, as well as several ministries, is sealed off. Barricades guarded by armed troops begin 400 metres in front of the presidency. Over a month after the coup, many roads in the area containing the defence ministry and offices of the security organisations also remain closed and guarded.

Beyond the shock of the violent deaths of Sankara and his colleagues, Burkinabe seem very weary of the succession of military regimes and the settling of accounts among soldiers. What is more serious, this weariness seems to have reached the top. Compaore's failure to recover from the shock of Sankara's bloody death has begun to irritate Zongo and Lingani, who did not enjoy the same friendship with Sankara. There is talk of the two solving the problem by overthrowing Compaore. However, they do not seem to have the means at present. The para-commando units of Po are the country's toughest and best troops. They are fiercely loyal to Compaore. A coup attempt against him at present would plunge Burkina into civil war because it would split an army whose troops put personal loyalty to an officer before obedience to orders. Compaore is the army's most popular officer.

The manner in which the army put down the rebellion led by Capt. Boukary Kabore, the 'lion of Bulkiembe', at Koudougou garrison illustrates this. The Koudougou paratroop unit was seen as the counterpart of the Po troops. Sankara had nominated one of his loyalists, Kabore, as commander; hence Kabore's rebellion when the coup and Sankara's death were announced. After trying to negotiate with the mutineers, Compaore and his friends decided to solve the problem by force, attacking the camp with units from Po and Kamboisin. It seems Compaore had his supporters among Kabore's soldiers and that the Koudougou population, fearing that clashes between troops might lead to civilian casualties, gave Kabore no support. The commander fled and apparently found refuge in Ghana. The clashes left many soldiers dead and there were at least 19 summary executions, including three lieutenants, Elysee Sanogo, Jonas Sanou and Kere, as well as the non-commissioned officer, Bertoua Ky.

Since these events, Compaore and his group have been able to keep a grip on the army. However, they have had difficulty widening the base of the Popular Front and the government. Despite invitations offered to all the political and trades union organisations, nobody is rushing to knock at the doors of the Popular Front.

On 19 October, Compaore met Philippe Ouedrago, former minister of supplies and a leader of Parti Africain de l'Indépendance-Ligue Patriotique pour le Développement (PAI-LIPAD), which has influence in some unions. Some sources say Compaore offered Ouedrago the post of president of the Popular Front, and then that of prime minister. Ouedrago refused each in turn. LIPAD is not

participating in the Front 'for the time being', said one official. Battered by its first experience of government, the party is adopting a wait-and-see position, demanding written agreements before committing itself.

Another left-wing party, the Parti Communiste Revolutionnaire Voltaïque (PCR-V), which controls some unions, maintains its opposition to the 'soldiers' revolution'. It is clear, then, that Compaore has little room for manoeuvre. It is being said in Ouagadougou that contacts have been made with Joseph Ouedrago, former mayor of the city and leader of the traditional right-wing party, the Rassemblement Democratique Africain, (RDA), whose counterpart rules in Cote d'Ivoire. 'Jo Quedere', as he is known, is also waiting to see what the Popular Front's programme will be like. Zongo is said to be the man with the right-wing contacts.

The new government is a mixture of soldiers, technocrats with no clear political allegiance, representatives of left-wing Front Progressiste Voltaïque, as predicted (AC Vol 28 No 21). Lingani's powers have been strengthened as head of security. Zongo retains the crucial economy portfolio and the fourth solidier is Lieutenant Hien Kilimite, the sports minister. A former deputy secretary of the CDRs, Kilimite is one of the old leaders of the officers' group, the Mouvement des Militaires. He had been thrown into the shade by Sankara, who put him under Pierre Ouedrago's orders.

The Groupe Communiste Burkinabe (GCB), the tiniest of the left-wing groups, holds the foreign affairs portfolio in the person of Jean-Marc Palm, a history teacher from the municipal secondary school in Bobo-Dioulasso, the country's second town. The Union des Communistes Burkinabe (UCB), set up by the army and, a few weeks before the putsch, on bad terms with both Sankara and Pierre Ouedrago, has been given three portfolios. Its leader, former university rector Clement Ouedrago, is higher education minister.

Some ministers in the previous government keep their posts, such as Youssouf Ouedrago, at cooperation, who is well-liked in international circles. Among groups that belonged to the Sankara government, the great loser is the Union des Luttes Communistes (ULC). Its leaders Valere Some, Sankara's speech-writer, and Basile Guissou, former foreign minister, stayed in hiding for weeks after 15 October.

The new CDR leader is Capt. Arsene Ye Borgnessan, an army doctor. He was a member of the Organisation Militaire Revolutionnaire (OMR) and the CNR, and is close to Compaore. Another of Compaore's trustees who we shall hear more about is Lt. Dienouere, a para-commando from Po.

The Popular Front can do little right in the eyes of the population. Even the freeing of political prisoners and the re-employment of those dismissed for political errors, have aroused little enthusiasm. Among the prisoners released, some are in a precarious state. Romiald Compaore, from the technicians' and workers' union, still bears the scars of torture inflicted in prison in Bobo-Dioulasso. Sankara has now been deified in the African and international media. This should not obscure the fact that his government had a very brutal side (AC Vol 28 No 22).

More and more voices are being raised in Burkina Faso to say that the army has failed and should go back to barracks, giving power back to the civilians. It looks as if Compaore is not opposed to the idea of giving up power. He has told close associates that, if he had known how things would turn out, he would not have joined Sankara's August 1983 coup. However, his main partners, Zongo and Lingani, are not thinking along the same lines. Not only do they not harbour doubts about the past, they have definite views on the future: they want to stay in power.

/12223

Mengistu Addresses Kremlin Meeting
34000049a Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 6 Nov 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] Moscow (ENA)—Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam said here yesterday that countless children, women and the aged and infirm are being moved down though not by thermonuclear weapons but by wars directly or indirectly triggered by imperialism and that this should not be ignored or viewed lightly.

Addressing a high-level meeting of Moscow communist parties and movements, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, President of the PDRE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said the issue of human rights is now losing its relevance and meaning in Western lingo even as peoples of the world are being robbed and exploited, exiled and exterminated.

The gathering at the Kremlin Palace was held in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Mengistu pointed out that since the problems and contradictions gripping the world are many and varied, their solution should be worked out on priority basis. He said that although he felt that time, place and situation should be viewed in the context of resources, there was a general consensus on the major issues.

Comrade President Mengistu went on to point out that there is today a strong and committed stand against imperialism which is the enemy not only of the proletarian classes but also of world peace and cause of all global

problems. This is a matter which should concern us all, he reminded the gathering, adding that the threat of nuclear conflagration is universally felt and vehemently opposed.

When one speaks of human rights, it is right and proper to mention the oppression, crime and subjugation to which the majority black Africans are subjugated under the racist Pretoria regime, and the plight and suffering of millions of Palestinians who fled their homeland 30-40 years ago and now live in refugee camps, Comrade President Mengistu said, while it is agreed that German fascism was crushed at the end of the Second World War, how is this meeting to view the crime being committed by fascism now emerging in Latin America, the Comrade President wondered.

Comrade Mengistu proposed that a task force for mechanism charged with devising future strategies of struggle be created taking advantage of the gathering. He expressed heart-felt thanks, on behalf of the delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachov for organizing a forum useful for seeking joint solutions to prevailing problems.

Several party representatives addressed the meeting concern for world peace, appreciating the Soviet peace initiatives and calling on all peace-loving peoples to extend practical support for world peace.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachov, Gen. Sec. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on his part reiterated in his speech yesterday the commitment of the Soviet Union to take every peace initiative in line with its humanitarian responsibility and obligation to thwart the nuclear threat hovering over the globe.

The meeting later exchanged views on issues regarding world peace by considering current problems.

08309

Ghana Aide on Israel, Arab-African Cooperation
PM041105 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
23 Dec 87 p 3

[Interview with Ghanaian Acting Foreign Minister Dr Muhammad ben Shumays in Accra; date not specified]

[Excerpt] [AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT] It has been reported recently that a number of African states intend to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. Will Ghana restore its relations?

[Shumays] Ghana's stand regarding Israel is very clear. It was not an individual one, since it was adopted at African summit level. This means that it is a unanimous stand against Israel. The stand adopted by the African summit is attributable to two factors: First, Israel's nonrecognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their territory; and also because of Israel's military aggression. Second, Israel's constant military and economic support for the racist regime in South Africa.

Ghana's stand is absolutely clear. So long as Israel does not recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, so long as it continues to occupy Arab territories,

and, especially, so long as it continues to back the racist regime in South Africa, Ghana cannot go back on its stand or restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT] To what extent do the Arab states help the African states to overcome their economic crisis, and if there has been any Arab failure to help, has this been one of the reasons that encouraged some African states to restore relations with Israel?

[Shumays] I cannot comment on this subject with regard to Africa in general, but I can talk about Ghana. I would say that cooperation between the Arab states and Ghana is continuing and improving rapidly. As an example I can refer here to the cooperation with two Arab funds—the Saudi Arabian Development Fund and the Kuwaiti Development Fund. Aid provided by these two funds has crystallized clearly and is constantly improving. Ghana is very satisfied with such cooperation. I can also list examples of other aspects of Arab cooperation, but I have mentioned these two funds just as an example. [passage omitted]

\$100 Million Northern Corridor Project Undertaken

34000050a Lilongwe *DAILY TIMES* in English
2 Nov 87 p 9

[Article by Raphael Kamlomo]

[Text] Landlocked Malawi's complementary route to the sea through the port of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania is now set for unprecedented success following the launching recently of a project designed to facilitate the smooth flow of goods on the route.

The route, known as the "Malawi/Tanzania Northern Corridor Transport System," runs between Blantyre in Malawi and the port of Dar-es-salaam in Tanzania.

Agreement for the project was signed by Malawi and Tanzania in Lilongwe on 15 August 1987.

The minister of transport and communications, Mr Dalton Katopola signed the agreement on behalf of the Malawi Government, while Mr Mustafa Nyang'anyi, Tanzania's Minister of Communications and Works, signed on behalf of his government at a special ceremony held at the Ministry of Transport and Communications headquarters in Lilongwe.

The project would cost over K200 million (over 100 million U.S. dollars) and would be financed by a consortium consisting of governments of Britain, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, the United States of America, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the World Bank, according to a statement issued by the Malawi Ministry of Transport and Communications at the ceremony.

Under the project the Balaka-Mua-Salima road as well as a spur road to Chipoka Harbour in Malawi and the road from Karonga in Malawi to Ibanda in Tanzania would be bituminised. The road from Ibanda to Uyole which is at present tarred would be upgraded to take heavy traffic.

Floating Jetty

The ports of Chipoka and Chilumba on Lake Malawi would be improved to handle more cargo and container traffic. Container terminals would be erected at the two ports and in addition a new quay wall for vessels would be built at Chilumba.

The port and shipyard at Monkey Bay would also be modernised and a floating jetty would be built, the existing slipway would be rehabilitated and new workshops would be put up and all equipment modernised.

To compliment these improvements a container/oil cargo vessel with a capacity of 720 tonnes would be purchased to ply between Chipoka and Chilumba.

At Dar-es-Salaam port and Mbeya in Tanzania two cargo centres for Malawi goods would be established on pieces of land provided by the government of Tanzania. The centres would be purchased for Tanzania-Zambia Railways (Tazara) to supplement those that carry Malawi goods between Dar-es-Salaam and Mbeya.

Some rolling stock would be purchased for Tanzania-/Zambia Railways (Tazara) to supplement those that carry Malawi goods between Dar-es-Salaam and Mbeya.

Some of the stock will be 22 rail tank cars of 45,000 litres each for carrying fuel to Mbeya.

Thirty-three tank containers of 16,000 litres each would be acquired for transporting the fuel from Mbeya by road to Malawi.

All components of the project were expected to be completed by the beginning of 1991.

Facilities

Facilities of the project would have a capacity to handle 350,000 tonnes of dry cargo and 70,000 tonnes of fuel a year.

It is hoped that by then Malawi would be able to move up to 30 percent of her imports and exports through the port of Dar-es-Salaam a year.

It is hoped that by then Malawi would be able to move up to 30 percent of her imports and exports through the port of Dar-es-Salaam a year.

At present only 5 percent of Malawi's imports and exports are transported on the northern corridor route annually.

Speaking after the signing ceremony the Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Dalton Katopola, thanked the Tanzanian government for allowing Malawi to use the port of Dar-es-Salaam at a time when the country faced difficulties in transporting her imports and exports on her traditional routes through the ports of Nacala and Beira in Mozambique.

Commitment

The signing of the agreement one again demonstrated the total commitment of the two countries to cooperate and endorse the reality of the Malawi/Tanzania Northern Corridor Transport Project to the world he added.

/12232

Country Strengthens Mozambican Links

34000284a Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
8 Dec 87 p 23

[Excerpts] Blantyre—Landlocked Malawi, caught in a transport squeeze which is threatening its economy, is drawing closer to its Marxist neighbour Mozambique in an effort to protect its access to the sea.

With Britain helping behind the scenes, signs have multiplied of a closer relationship between the two governments after years of suspicion and hostility, diplomats say.

Mozambique has now stopped publicly accusing Malawi of letting its territory be used as a base by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) Rebels.

And Malawi has quietly deployed one fifth of its 5,000-man army in Mozambique to help defend its rail link to the Indian Ocean port of Nacala against MNR attacks.

"Nacala is vital for both Mozambique and Malawi," said British Foreign Office Minister of State Mrs Lynda Chalker after meetings last week with the leaders of both countries intended to nudge them into a closer relationship.

Mrs Chalker showed obvious relief when Malawi's octogenarian Life President Kamuzu Banda told her that he accepted Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano's apology for the shooting down of a Malawian business charter plane on November 6 with the loss of 10 lives.

Malawians were shocked and angered by the incident, but after issuing a formal protest not decided that business with Mozambique would go ahead as usual.

Over the past year Malawi has made big efforts to persuade Mozambique that it has no links with the MNR.

"Whereas there was a relationship in the past it has now dwindled almost to nothing," Mrs Chalker said.

She quoted Pres Banda as expressing "tremendous anxiety" about the actions of South Africa and of the Mozambican Rebels, whose disruption of transport routes is causing enormous extra costs for Malawi's economy.

With the railway line to Nacala out of action and the alternative rail route to Beira also cut by rebels, Malawi has had to ship its exports of tea, sugar and tobacco and its imports of industrial goods either through Durban in South Africa or through Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania. Both routes are awkward and around 30 to 40 percent more costly.

Diplomats believe President Banda may at first have been reluctant to commit Malawian troops to Mozambique, but agreed because of the overriding need to reopen the Nacala rail link.

The role played by the Malawian battalion on the line goes unpublicised here.

Mrs Chalker watched repairs of Malawian locomotives hit by rebel small arms fire on the line, and inspected two Mozambican locomotives repaired here at British expense after rebels damaged them.

Malawi railway executives say that up to now they have run trains only as far as Malema, 177 km into Mozambique, but intend to do the whole trip soon.

"We intend to go to the coast in two weeks time," Assistant General Manager Mr Steven Mijiga told reporters.

The major security risk is on the central part of the line, where a continuously welded track is being laid to make sabotage more difficult.

Mrs Chalker said Britain would confine its military aid to non-lethal items and would not send its own troops to the Nacala line, even if the security situation worsened.—Sapa-Reuter.

/12223

Multimillion Rand Palace Under Construction

34000284b Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*
in English 11 Dec 87 pp 37, 38

[Excerpts] Although close to his nineties, Malawi's President Hastings Kamuzu Banda is building himself another multi-million rand palace at Lilongwe, the capital.

The new "State House" will be Banda's third home. He already owns the luxurious Sanjika palace in Blantyre, what used to be the governor's home in Zomba, and a lodge close to Mzuzu in the north.

Ironically, the chances of the ageing president-for-life ever seeing the completion of his dream palace look slim. The palace, said to have cost R100m so far, has been in construction for about 10 years. Indications are it will take a further R50m before completion in five years' time. Like the highly expensive and elitist school (dubbed the Eton of Africa) Banda had built some years ago, the palace will no doubt serve as a monument to the nation's founder.

The entire projects, like so much in Malawi, kept very much under wraps. Journalists are not allowed to enter the building and very little, if anything, has been written

about it. Access roads to the building, which is on a hill just outside the town, are closed to "unauthorised persons" and controlled by the army.

Attempts to get further information on the palace have failed. Malawi's chief information officer, Wallace Chawawa, says the residences of the head of state are "protected" for security reasons and no information may be issued.

According to the FM's information, however, the palace consists of three buildings, each five storeys high. Features include engraved wooden railings for the stairs (which have to be redone, as they no longer comply with Banda's taste) and taps of pure gold.

Meanwhile, South African companies, which were also contracted to build Lilongwe, are cashing in. The palace is believed to have 10 kitchens, which are provided by Kitchen Vision, apparently at about R60,000 per kitchen. Director Morry Blumberg admitted to having the contract, but wouldn't comment further, saying that he did not want any publicity. Chawawa could not say where funding came from, but said he had no knowledge of foreign funding.

Malawi is the only African state to have full diplomatic links with SA. Generally regarded as one of Africa's few economic successes, it received about R160m in aid from the European Community in 1985.

/12223

Finance Minister Increasing Trade With Bloc Nations

34190025b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
10 Nov 87 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraïdoo by Jean-Marc Poche and Leon Baya on 9 November 1987: "Mauritius Will Have To Turn to East-Bloc Markets"; place not given; passages in slantlines printed in italics; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Text] Measures to control inflation, "dumping" and unfair competition. The bottom line: government employees will receive a 2-week bonus.

Trade with the East-bloc countries should, during the next 5 years, amount to 15 percent of our foreign trade volume. This is what Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraïdoo indicated yesterday during an interview granted LE MAURICIEN. The minister stated that this measure is indispensable "if we are to diversify our export markets."

According to the minister: "The East-bloc countries constitute an enormous market with Mauritian businessmen must be able to exploit." He even raised the possibility of barter with these countries.

During the interview, Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraïdoo also expressed his apprehensions concerning the international economic situation while stressing the fact that several measures will be introduced to enable Mauritius to deal with a possible recession.

The minister is convinced that the risk of /double-digit inflation/ exists. But he does not believe that general price controls would constitute a solution that would nip inflation in the bud. The government will, however, intervene in the event there is dumping and unfair competition by some traders.

And lastly, the minister announced that SICOM [not further identified], DBM [not further identified] and TELECOM [not further identified] will soon be subject to the laws that govern companies. The government will, in any event, maintain its control over these institutions.

[Question] Mr Minister, the chief criticism that has been leveled against your budget is that it has been quite overextended. It has not provided for any new fiscal measures. What are your comments on indirect taxes?

[Answer] It's quite true that each budget I have proposed has been described by the opposition as a cosmetic budget, a bluff budget, a quite overextended budget, a budget that holds unpleasant surprises in store for us. It is the role of the opposition to criticize, but our experience shows that the last four budgets have produced

good results; they have permitted a sharp improvement in terms of efficient administration of the budget. There is no doubt that these results contradict the opposition's criticisms.

In opting for a budget without new taxes, I have chosen to let the government do the entire job of adjusting it. This budget also demands a great effort and a great deal of discipline on the part of those who are responsible for administering it. My only disappointment stems from the fact that very few people have spoken of the economic and social philosophy that inspired this budget and the ones that preceded it. During the past 5 years I have developed consistency in the management of finances. This has permitted us to avoid sudden fluctuations, inconsistencies in the financial administration of the economy.

And this has produced positive results. The latest estimates have also reduced the budget deficit of 1986-1987 to 1.8 percent of the GDP.

Critics have wanted to delude people into thinking that I am increasing the budget deficit to accommodate the 1 billion rupees of the PRB [not further identified]. It isn't true. It's usual for me to set a specific goal to be achieved for each financial year and for me to do my best to exceed the goal. Thus for 1986-1987 I settled on a 5-percent deficit. Which was reduced to 1.8 percent. For 1987-1988 I've settled on a 4-percent deficit. I very sincerely hope that we will have a lower deficit.

[Question] In your budget speech you also spoke of a regression in alluding to the estimated budget deficit rate for this year: 4 percent. Don't you think that this regression could materialize with a deterioration of the world economy?

[Answer] You know that the international economic situation deteriorates very rapidly and that nations are so interdependent nowadays that we must seriously consider the possibility that Mauritius may suffer the consequences of a worldwide recession brought on by the United States. It is therefore certain that a deterioration of the international situation may adversely affect budget performance. Just as it is possible that a cyclone—another factor over which we have no control—may naturally impede administration of the budget. Basing myself on what I do have control over, I think that I can remain within the bounds of 4 percent.

[Question] What is your analysis of the international situation?

[Answer] We will have to fight to survive. Any worldwide recession can have nothing but a negative effect on Mauritius. Alongside this risk, Mauritius has a very good chance. We are a small country and, as such, we can navigate more easily in the troubled waters of the worldwide recession.

Two days ago I met with the prime minister. We spoke of an accelerated policy of diversifying Mauritian exports to the East-bloc countries. I have set myself the goal of for the next 5 years increasing the importance of trade with these countries to 15 percent of our total trade volume. This will not be easy to do.

[Question] Which countries are you thinking of?

[Answer] Primarily Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

[Question] Considering the economies of these countries, do you believe that this will be possible?

[Answer] Diversification of our exports will only lessen our risks. The East-bloc countries are structured differently from the Western countries. We may have to accept the principle of too much. I've reached the conclusion that an enormous market awaits Mauritius in some of the East-bloc countries. Our businessmen must now realize that diversification of their export markets can only be to their advantage.

To return to where we started, we are therefore going to try as best we can to navigate the troubled waters of the worldwide crisis, first of all through diversification of our export market and secondly through the exercise of a great deal of discipline at the domestic level. 1988 will be a year of efficiency for the public sector. We can only still hope for greater discipline, greater efforts, more hard work. We can only aspire to becoming a newly industrialized country at the cost of a voluntary effort and through greater discipline at all levels.

So, in the weeks to come I'm going to come up with a number of measures to protect Mauritius from the buffeting of the worldwide crisis.

[Question] What sort of measures.

[Answer] The measures will be aimed at protecting foreign currencies, the country's reserves and, consequently, at containing consumption and encouraging production and investment.

[Question] Textiles continue to occupy an important position among our industrial exports. What's happening with industrial diversification?

[Answer] Textiles, sugar and tourism will be the three big pillars of our economic growth.

Naturally, the textile industry alone has become a risk for the industrial sector. Industrial diversification has therefore become a necessity. The MEDIA [not further identified] mission, which is to be launched next week, will have the job of finding investors who are willing to create joint ventures with Mauritian investors in the sectors of printing, leather-working and jewelry.

[Question] Modernization of the textile sector has also been raised on several occasions.

[Answer] There are two projects in progress, specifically: SOCOTA [not further identified], the equipment for which is already beginning to arrive. This is a 400-million-rupee project aimed at integrating the textile sector in Mauritius. A second company of the same type, SOLTEX [not further identified], signed an agreement on Friday with the Commonwealth Development Corporation and a German institution for the financing of their textile project in Mauritius.

As for quality control, we have asked the Mauritius Standard Bureau to make an effort and, lastly, as regards training, I have provided an item in the budget for the creation of a permanent textile school whose role will be to ensure training in this sector.

I've insisted on making the fight against inflation a priority item. The risk of /double-digit inflation/ exists. Naturally, the turn things take during the next few weeks will be decisive. Before, interest rates had a tendency to rise throughout the world. Since the stock exchange crash, there has been a drop in interest rates. The drop in interest rates and the risks of a recession might end in deflation. It's too soon to say. It is of vital importance for us to see to it that inflation remains within bounds. We must not forget that inflation carries with it two risks. It can interfere with Mauritian exports and cause primarily those at the bottom of the ladder to suffer.

Some people maintain that reestablishment of price controls would enable us to control inflation. I don't think so. We've liberalized imports and prices and the inflation rate has dropped in spite of this. Which proves that competition had had an effect on this.

We will not, however, remain inactive. First of all, we have increased subsidies for the ACIM [not further identified] and, furthermore, every time we are satisfied that there is dumping, unfair competition or a commercial understanding, the government will intervene.

I am at present conducting an investigation of pesticides and insecticides. If I am convinced that importers benefiting from the fact that they possess a brand monopoly are overcharging for their goods, the government will take it upon itself to set prices. The same applies to medicines. The State Trading Cooperation is currently working on a plan for importing basic medicines. If doctors cooperate, we can go ahead with this project.

The principle is accepted that the government will intervene as concerns prices when it is convinced that there is unfair competition, a monopoly or any other condemnable practice.

But the chief effort in terms of price controls must come from control of the money supply. The inflation spiral operates especially when liquid assets, the money supply, increase much too quickly. Our action is going to be concentrated on better control of this money supply.

[Question] How has the Bank of Mauritius savings plan been received up to now?

[Answer] Very well. We have extended the deadline to register to December. I must make other decisions. We are at present working on monetary measures to see to it that the hyperliquidity situation does not indirectly affect foreign currencies and the country's reserves.

[Question] You have stated that you plan to increase the loan ceiling to 1.2 billion rupees on the local market.

[Answer] We are right now working with the banks. We have had a meeting. I'm going to exclude credit ceiling loans and medium and long-term loans granted by commercial banks from the selective credit regulations. We are trying to funnel these liquid assets into production and investments. Also, banks will be able to make loans to companies for construction purposes while remaining outside credit ceilings. This is one of the ways of preventing excessive consumption and of encouraging the channeling of liquid assets into investments.

[Question] Isn't there a contradiction between, on the one hand, your decision to manage some of the liquid assets at the Bank of Mauritius and, on the other, the fact that you plan to borrow on the international financial market.

[Answer] Our debt policy is different now. I must first of all stress the fact that Mauritius is borrowing less than before and that I am gradually beginning to finance capital projects with rupees, with local funds. The loans we are currently contracting are very long-term loans. The last call for bids we made has to do with the financing of projects over a minimum of 20 years with a moratorium of 10 years and incredibly low interest rates. We've had loan offers from France at an interest rate of 5 percent, from Great Britain at 5 percent interest, from Germany at 2 percent and from Japan at 2 percent. This is to let you know that Mauritius has negotiating strength that it did not have before.

[Question] How far along is the offshore banking plan?

[Answer] Offshore banking is a diversification measure. Here too, we are betting on the hope that Mauritius can become the pivot point in this part of the world. Mauritius can be a port of entry into East Africa. There are two regionally oriented projects. The first of these concerns the center for processing through customs, which consists of making of Mauritius a big warehouse for the countries of the region. Then there is the offshore project, which consists of making of our country a financing platform for the region. This project was

conceived on the basis of the reasonable assumption that South Africa is losing its importance as a financial market and that Mauritius can offer itself as an alternative market.

[Question] Aren't some financiers, among them bankers, questioning this project?

[Answer] Bankers are always afraid of such things. A banker is a conservative who doesn't like to take risks. I realize that the banking establishment is not particularly excited about this. I am going to plan the economy for the years to come.

We are getting ready to call for bids. There are four firms that are interested in the project. It's a long-term project. We should never operate a project that has to develop as it progresses. These are long-term projects. The last thing in the world for us to do would be to come and ask for results in a year's time. We want to plan the Mauritian economy for the 10 years to come. It's natural for people to have their doubts about long-term projects of this kind. These are projects I am realizing in basing myself on a projection of development over the next 10, 15 or 20 years. In this view of development, projects like the offshore, the center for processing through customs, like the stock exchange, are projects that are necessary for this country.

[Question] Which kind of banks have been chosen?

[Answer] As concerns licenses, we are thinking of a very limited number of big banks. We must above all create an image of distinction for this sector. We also have to see to it that this financial market does not become a focal point for laundering black money, especially when this black money comes from condemnable transactions. We want an open and above-board offshore center like those found in many countries.

[Question] The chief question one asks oneself with regard to the stock exchange is: Who will be selling shares and how? Do you have an idea as to how it will be run?

[Answer] The stock exchange can operate in two areas: in the bond market and in the stock market.

As far as the first of these is concerned, you must have noticed that the 500 million rupees that we want to raise at the Bank of Mauritius could be involved in stock exchange transactions. I'm also going to urge CWA [not further identified], CEB [Central Electricity Board] and TELECOM to borrow on the local market in the form of bonds. The bond market is a market on which we can now begin to work. The stock market, on the other hand, will require a lot of time. We must see to it that the companies listed in the stock exchange are open and above-board. Investors must not have to place their money in fictitious companies.

[Question] Has the dispute over the crown lands raised the importance of above-board management?

[Answer] You're linking two different matters. Openness in the management of finances is one thing and the crown lands are another. We are urgently working on a bill aimed at specifically putting a stop to speculation on the crown lands.

[Question] There's a lot of talk of privatization. What is actually happening with this?

[Answer] Privatization is the wrong word. The government has no intention of privatizing. What we want to do is very simple. We want the state companies to be regulated by the law that governs private companies. This implies that the government has kept its share holdings and retains control over these companies. Thus SICOM will become a company, but will still belong to the government. The objective is to bring some flexibility to the management level. This system will permit us to pay the men we need more money. For, despite the PRB, the Civil Service does not manage to pay the staff essential to its development enough. The creation of companies regulated by the law that governs private companies will enable us to be more flexible with regard to staff salaries.

It is a question of knowing whether these companies will be "accountable to Parliament." The question is a good one. The more I agree that members of Parliament may raise questions on the parastatal companies, the more we destroy the reason for these companies' existence if they must report on their day-to-day administration. What we must do is to see to it that these companies have reliable and effective boards of directors. The best proof of a company's success lies in its profitability. If we want to change the charters of some parastatal companies, it is so that they may operate on a commercial basis and be profitable. The State Investment Corporation is earning big profits. We have created quite a few other companies that are producing good results.

[Question] Which companies will have their charters changed first?

[Answer] SICOM, DBM and TELECOM.

[Question] You have let it be known that you might take another look at the "hire-purchase" system...

[Answer] These are instruments available to me for discouraging consumption, which has an unfavorable impact on the trade balance. When you buy a television set and you pay for it in rupees over a period of 24 months, you must realize that that television set has already been purchased with foreign exchange.

Answering other questions, Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo stressed the fact that the government is laying a great deal of emphasis on vocational training: "We must see to

it that every Mauritian does his job. We are going to invest a lot in the training sector. Did you know that it will cost 100,000 rupees to train one person in the leather industry?

The minister of finance also spoke about the environment: "If we don't want Mauritius to become a garbage can, if we don't want it to be a place people can no longer live in because growth is effected to the detriment of the environment, we will have to bestir ourselves immediately. This is why we have established an interministerial committee a environment, we will have to bestir ourselves immediately. This is why we have established an interministerial committee and this is why we're going to invest on a massive scale to ensure that the beaches and the sea and the environment in general are protected. In connection with this, we plan to ban the importing of certain dangerous products for the population, like artificial ripeners which are currently used by some vendors of fruit and vegetables."

[Question] What decision has been made with regard to the year-end bonus?

[Answer] I've already indicated to the labor unions that I'm going to stick to a year-end bonus equivalent to 2 weeks' wages.

[Question] Are you among those who believe that we have reached the end of the economic boom?

[Answer] The continuation of the boom depends on us, excluding, of course, external factors and cyclones.

Mauritius is called upon to have a great future on condition that there is less demagoguery and more work: "On condition that certain politicians do not lead people to believe that they can have everything without any effort."

11466/7310

EEC Aid for Energy, Agricultural Projects
34190025c Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
5 Nov 87 p 8

[Article by Leon Baya: "EEC May Grant Loans on the Order of 300 Million Rupees to Mauritius"]

[Text] The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation's (CCCE) financial allocations, which to date come to about 860 million French francs, will probably exceed a billion next year as a result of new contributions decided on during a work session held yesterday between Mr Yves Roland Billecart, general manager of the CCCE, and a ministerial delegation headed by Finance Minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo.

The sectors that will benefit from the aid of the French financial institution are: water, energy, agriculture, the port and industry. According to what Mr Roland Billecart said, CCCE aid could amount to about 300 million rupees.

In the water sector, the CCCE has agreed to a Mauritian request for the 100-percent funding, about 80 million ruples, of the La Butte water-main diversion project in order to resolve the problem of ground slippage in that region. Mr Roland Billecart is of the opinion that this is an "extremely urgent project."

The CCCE has also agreed to finance the projects for the restoration and extension of the water-supply networks in Grand Gaube, Grand-Baie and Goodlands. A study will, moreover, be conducted for the purpose of diverting the water main leading to the Magenta Canal. The water is used to irrigate the Plaines de l'Ouest [Western Plains].

The CCE has in principle agreed to fund projects in this sector, more particularly those having to do with the development of bagasse. Mr Roland Billecart indicated that Sugar Authority studies show that there is an enormous potential for bagasse production. The CCCE is waiting for the Central Electricity Board and FUEL [not further identified] to reach an understanding on the price to be paid for electricity produced with bagasse before deciding on future contributions.

Alluding to the problem encountered by BAGAPEL [Bagasse Pelletization Company], a company engaged in the "pelletization" of bagasse instituted with CCCE aid, but which has proven to be a failure, the general manager of the French aid agency said that it "is not quite right to say that BAGAPEL is a case of squandering of public funds." He went on to say that BAGAPEL cannot

continue to operate due to the fact that it is not receiving bagasse in sufficient quantity. Mr Roland Billecart nevertheless hopes that the technique established at BAGAPEL will not be discarded.

Speaking on this issue, the minister of finance announced that a tripartite committee composed of representatives of the Mauritian Government, the CCCE and BAGAPEL has been formed to look into the Beau-Champ plant's equipment needs and the company's debts. A decision on BAGAPEL's future role will be reached in January. Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo furthermore declared that, according to reports available to him, bagasse can enable Mauritius to meet about 50 percent of its energy needs. He is of the opinion that, as soon as CEB and FUEL reach the point of determining the price per kWh, a "package" of measures will be issued to speed up energy production with bagasse.

Mr Roland Billecart said that the CCCE is prepared to fund development projects in the port sector to permit it to cope with an expansion of the traffic which, he emphasized, increased by 50 percent during the past 2 years. In the industrial sector, the CCCE is willing to grant loans to MEDIA [not further identified] for the construction of industrial complexes. Mr Roland Billecart, who had an opportunity to visit three free-zone plant (aside from textile plants), said that he was impressed with the growing productivity of the workers.

As for the farm sector, he emphasized that there are problems as concerns the stock-raising stations and that the prices applied are not competitive.

We further note that a financing agreement involving loans amounting to 35 million French francs (about 75 million rupees) for Air Mauritius for the construction of a second hangar-workshop was signed yesterday.

11466/7310

'Followers' Official Returns From USSR Visit
MB140956 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Ivone Mahumane, secretary general of the Followers of the Mozambican Revolution organization, returned to the country today after a working visit to the USSR. In this country, she held talks with officials of the Soviet Pioneer Organization on ways of widening cooperation within the framework of the existing accord between Komsomol and the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM].

[Begin Mahumane recording] The existing accord between OJM and Komsomol could be extended to other areas, namely the Followers of the Mozambican Revolution organization. This cooperation could include training of cadres and journalists [words indistinct]. [end recording]

RSA's Destabilization Strategy in Region, Angola Discussed

34420063c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Dec 87 p 6

[Commentary by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] One of the most interesting studies of South Africa today would undoubtedly be a comparative analysis of the standard of living of the military and other strata of the white population, followed by a similar comparison in relation, let us say, to the year 1970.

I am convinced that the military—particularly those who went through the Military Academy as a requisite for reaching leadership posts—have been reaping large personal benefits from their policy of regional destabilization. I am convinced that the South African invasion of Angola in 1975 was a virtual crossing of the Rubicon for the white "establishment"; in bold fashion, the military went out from the barracks and gradually crossed the border between austerity and individual enrichment.

On a smaller scale, they repeated the history of the Afrikaners who first took political power in 1948, many of them to rise in the ranks of economic power later.

The military secured political power through regional intervention and since then they have been reaching ever higher levels of personal well-being.

Their "granary" is more fertile than a million hectares of the most productive land. And it has a name: it is a military budget (6,684 billion rand for 1987/1988).

Throughout the years since the middle of 1975, when the South African tanks began to roll north toward Luanda, the portion of the state budget allocated for defense has grown in epic proportions.

It is obvious that most of this is spent on equipment and logistics, but a considerable percentage goes for wages, expenditures for personal benefits defrayed by the state, better housing, more automobiles, a new swimming pool for the officers' club and so on.

All this, in turn, means more political power among the white population.

There is only one logical conclusion: the South African military do not want peace. Peace means a return to the barracks and fewer personal privileges. They need a war, any war. They need more destabilization, more coups d'etat engineered beyond their borders, more action.

They need enemies, real or fictitious, the more the better. They invent enemies beyond those who, in fact, exist, to be able to continue to tell the white South Africans that they, the whites, need the protection of the military. They even exaggerate the capacity of their enemies, as, for example, when they firmly swear that the jam factories are really ANC bases (ask the inhabitants of Matola).

In short, anything but peace.

It is evident that the impulse of the white majority favoring a restoration of regional hegemony following the independence of Mozambique and Angola in 1975 was the political-cultural context in which Malan and his colleagues could play their cards. And private capital gave them every leeway to latch on greedily to the fabulous potential profits of South Africa's growing military industry.

But the military have gone beyond regional destabilization; now they re destabilizing the South African economy itself, by reducing the purchasing power of the "natural" market of this economy—southern Africa—to ashes. They have even destabilized the domestic economy of South Africa. Ask the citrus producers in the eastern Transvaal how much they have lost because the SADF [South African Defense Force] irregulars—the armed bandits—received orders to sabotage the railway bridges between Komatiport and Maputo, when Durban was isolated from the Transvaal in October because of the floods.

Meanwhile, the military chiefs have problems and one of them is a huge problem—the "Achilles heel" of their policy of regional destabilization: they cannot afford the luxury of losing too many white soldiers.

This would create an uncontrollable antiwar movement among the South African white population. It would be the end of its policy and of "apartheid" itself.

It is for these reasons that the strategy of the SADF for southern Angola appears to be a strategy of impasse. (It should be explained here that, to the Angolans, what is

taking place is an attack, an invasion, a territorial occupation by Pretoria. I use the concept of impasse only as the thinking of South Africa.)

If, in recent months, the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] had suffered the enormous defeat that the official South African statements would have us believe, why not invest in the annihilation of the FAPLA? Why not send the SADF north immediately? Certainly this would be nothing more than a healthful Sunday afternoon stroll. And if the Cubans—who, incidentally, have not engaged in the battles of recent months—have “abandoned” the FAPLA on the ground, as Malan tells us, why not put an end to them, as well?

The truth is otherwise: both the SADF and the FAPLA have suffered heavy casualties since September. To move north in an attempt to “checkmate” the government in Luanda would result in the death of hundreds of white South African soldiers. And this would mean goodbye to the budget and to “apartheid.”

No, the South African generals do not want to lose their political power and their privileges. The problem is already so serious that the casualties that they have suffered have led Pieter Botha and the “presidential hopefuls” to the south of Angola and have forced Malan to tell the National Party that the SADF officers are not irresponsible adventurers. The fact that he had to say this could, in reality, only mean two things: there was some adventurism by the SADF officers and the FAPLA had some combat capability, which Pretoria does not want to acknowledge publicly.

Malan and his colleagues are going too far; they are risking the lives of hundreds of white soldiers and not just their black cannon fodder (the UNITA and the ASSWATF), all to maintain their political and social power.

In short, for now, everything indicates that the South African generals favor a limited offensive in the south of Angola, seeking to weaken the FAPLA and to instill in Luanda a fatalist acceptance that part of Angolan territory is controlled by Pretoria.

But this strategy of impasse cannot last very long if the FAPLA declarations that it must control “all the territory” are more than rhetorical.

If the FAPLA advances against South African positions in the south, there may no longer be an impasse. And then Malan will have to weigh very carefully how many white men he is prepared to sacrifice.

I feel that, in this piece of journalistic speculation, a word should be said about the Cubans. They did not take part in the most recent engagements, but it remains to be seen whether the Angolan authorities have definitely decided not to use the Cuban troops in Cuando-Cubango and Cunene, specifically in a drive to the Namibian

border. From the standpoint of international law, they are free to do so. From the standpoint of practical possibilities, the issue is more complex. It means thinking, for example, about the repercussions for the diplomatic side of the conflict, about the opinion of Fidel and Gorbachev and about possible reactions from Washington.

Be that as it may, if the strategy of impasse is seriously weakened in southern Angola, Malan will certainly go after enemies who are weaker militarily, to maintain the regional instability and the generosity of the South African taxpayers.

Maputo and Harare should redouble their guard.

06362/06662

Manica Citizens Surrender Under Amnesty
MB162035 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 16 Jan 88

[Text] In Chimoio today, a further 32 citizens who decided to abandon the armed bandits in the service of South Africa were handed over to the Mozambique Red Cross in Manica Province. According to our correspondent, Valentin Daniel, the 32 decided to surrender voluntarily to the joint Mozambique and Zimbabwe forces in different parts of Manica Province. The group of 32 had been involved for a long time in acts of destabilisation and were granted amnesty under the terms of recently introduced legislation.

This is the second group to be handed over to the Mozambique Red Cross. The first 22 Mozambicans to surrender have either joined their families or returned to their provinces of origin. The second group surrendered with their respective weapons.

Also today at the Mozambique Red Cross branch in Manica, a group of armed bandits captured by the joint forces was handed over to the Mozambican authorities.

Our correspondent reports that information from different parts of Manica Province say that there has been an increasingly high number of citizens abducted by the bandits who are surrendering to the authorities. Valentin Daniel cited the example of Gondola district where over a period of 2 days more than 300 bandits surrendered. He added that more than 100 citizens who were forced to live with the armed bandits also have surrendered to our authorities.

The increasingly high number of citizens who have been surrendering to the authorities is causing serious problems to provincial organizations faced with logistical shortages. In Manica Province, some 250,000 people, including displaced people, repatriated refugees, and armed bandits who have surrendered, need assistance.

DPCCN: Famine Situation in Five Provinces
34420067b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Hunger and precarious health conditions prevail in at least 5 of Mozambique's 11 provinces among thousands of people who have been displaced by the war, states the latest report from the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) of Mozambique.

The report, based on information from the humanitarian organization Caritas, underscores the situation in Niassa province. Caritas is reporting a severe shortage of food in the city of Lichinga as well as a shortage of clothing in Cuamba district.

The report adds that, in a joint effort, the authorities and international organizations air lifted 140 tons of goods from Maputo, Beira, and Nampula between January and October.

The report further adds that food assistance acquired in Blantyre, Malawi, and transported by truck should be arriving very shortly in Niassa.

Still according to the report, which quotes the World Food Program, a boat was leased to carry goods from Malawi to the people living along the eastern shore of Lake Niassa. By the end of October, 11,000 liters of fuel had been transported in support of the program.

Niassa Province is located in the northeast of Mozambique. Access to it is made by rail line from the port of Nacala. The line was already sabotaged years ago by the armed bandits.

The report mentions four other provinces that have people displaced by the war who are in a difficult situation. These are Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, and Inhambane (the latter in the southern part of the country).

Nampula Province was not given high priority in the National Emergency Program because of its relatively high agricultural capacity. However, the report adds, the bandits have hampered harvests and there are already several districts with displaced people.

According to the source, the districts being affected the most by the destabilization are Moma, Morrupula and Mogovolas. The report states that farmers and peasants abandoned their properties to seek refuge in the centers for displaced people.

In Zambezia, the people live in precarious conditions because of the war. There are problems of malnutrition, disease and the lack of clothing. Local authorities need multifaceted support to reintegrate the displaced people who have been stripped of all their possessions.

Tete Province, specially Moatize district, has 9,000 displaced people at this time. The majority of them have returned from Malawi where they sought refuge from the war in the provinces of Sofala and Zambezia. They live under very precarious conditions, the report stresses. They suffer from malaria, parasites and diseases derived from the bad conditions under which they live.

The number of displaced people in Inhambane increased. The population is forced to abandon the villages for the district towns, particularly in Mabote, Funhalouro and Panda. Here, the effects of the war are accompanied by the persistent drought.

The majority of the displaced people do not have food. The stocks in the local DPCCN warehouses have run out, the report noted. It also adds that they also need tools and seeds. (AIM)

09935

Dos Santos Urges Niassa To Fight Against Bandits, Hunger
34420066a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, president of the Popular Assembly, exhorted the people of Niassa province to redouble their efforts in the battle against hunger and armed bandits, so as to put an end to the state of emergency that the country is going through. Marcelino dos Santos spent time recently in that northern region of Mozambique, visiting several localities in the districts of Sanga and Lichinga, accompanied by Governor Julio N'Tchola.

This was the first statement issued by Marcelino dos Santos either during his meetings with the authorities of the province or with the local people in the many towns of the Sanga and Lichinga districts.

At these meetings, the president of the Popular Assembly stressed the necessity for all of the people to become involved in the war brought upon us by South Africa through the armed bandits, and the need politically and militarily to prepare all physically fit men and women of the province.

On the last day of his visit, after having seen the realities of the situation, and having heard reports from the provincial leaders at the beginning of his visit, Marcelino dos Santos praised the leaders for the positive work they had accomplished in the political, economic and social sectors.

The report given to him at the outset of his visit stressed the fact that, thanks to the mobilization efforts of local FRELIMO entities, the Obligatory Military Service has been quite successful during the past few years.

In addition, the recruitment of local citizens into the Vigilante Groups has been a constant concern of the Party at several levels.

According to the report, the Mozambican Armed Forces, in coordination with local forces comprised of rural farm manpower, in the Cuamba, Maua, Marrupa, Majune, Lago and Mandimba districts, have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy; the victories have been marked by destruction of the encampments of South Africa's agents and the capture of varied armaments and other military equipment.

The report says that, in the economic sector, the agricultural campaign in Niassa during 1986/87 produced 2500 hectares of corn, of which 2000 were harvested through state efforts, and the other 500 in the private sector.

"Despite the province's efforts at mobilizing the local population to increase the cultivated areas and diversify their crops, the hunger situation has worsened," says the report, adding that this situation is the result of, "in part, the constant movement of the local people as they have fled from the terrorist actions of the armed bandits in the areas considered most productive, namely, the districts of Mecanheles, Cuamba, Maua, Nipepe, Marrupa, Majune, Mandimba, Ngauma, Muembe, Sanga and Lago.

The report confirms that, as a result of this situation, railroad activity on the Nacala/Lichinga line has been paralyzed.

As a result of the activities of the armed bandits, it is estimated that a major proportion of the population of Niassa province is hungry; their dislocation throughout all of the province's districts has created difficult living conditions for them.

The report says that of the 2500 hectares of corn produced in the last harvest, all of the resulting corn production, estimated at 6000 tons, was channeled directly to the people, with nothing left to provide a reserve because of the hunger crisis in the province.

12857

Committee of Friendship With DPRK Launched
34420063b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The Mozambican Committee of Friendship with the People of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was inaugurated Monday in Maputo, in a ceremony attended by a governmental-party delegation from that country, led by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs. Mozambican Interior Minister Manuel Antonio was named patron of the committee and a two-member Executive Secretariat was elected.

The committee which was created on Monday was conceived as an instrument for the systematization of the relations of friendship and cooperation and to open new fronts to further cement the existing relations between the two peoples.

As Minister Manuel Antonio, patron of the committee, noted, yesterday's ceremony was only a formality, because "fraternal relations of friendship and solidarity already exist between our peoples; they began during the long and hard, but also glorious, 10 years of our country's armed struggle for liberation."

During that period, the Korean people preferred their friendship and solidarity in the form of unconditional and multifaceted support, from political, moral, diplomatic, and material support even to the training of guerrillas.

The Friendship Committee current has 150 members, but, according to Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples], more members will be enlisted in the new association, to give the friendship between the two countries more solid and livelier expression.

The appointment of Manuel Antonio as patron of the Mozambican Committee of Friendship With Korea was decided by the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and was greeted with pleasure by other [Friendship Committee] members, who gave him an ovation when he was introduced during the ceremony. Members Amarel Matos and Jose Fanequisso were elected to the Executive Secretariat of the Friendship Committee and will coordinate the activities of the organization.

The Korean governmental-party delegation members, who took part in the ceremony as guests of honor, have been in our country since last Friday and have already met with FRELIMO Party and Mozambican Government officials.

06362/06662

Maputo Governor Urges Nwamatibjana to Greater Action Against Bandits

34420066c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] The population of the communal town of Nwamatibjana, in the Manhica district of Maputo province, requested the intervention of Governor Jose Moiane in the reorganization of the local government so they can join forces in the fight to restore peace and tranquility. The people cited the need for greater unity of action between the people and the Armed Forces for Security and Defense so that more victories can be won in the battle against armed bandits. The request was made during a working visit paid by the governor to Manhica on December 2.

Nwamatibjana today shelters hundreds of rural people from the Calanga, Tanninga, and "February 3d" regions, having become the second largest site of concentration for people fleeing from their native regions for security reasons; the people are sleeping in warehouses and on the front porches of shops in Palmeira village.

The communal town of Nwamatibjana was the first location visited by Jose Moiane on Wednesday the 2d. In mid-afternoon of that day, he held a meeting with the people of the town, some of whom had escaped the actions of the armed bandits in the Calanga, Tanninga, and "February 3d" region.

Governor Moiane praised the efforts being made by the people in the agricultural sector and in the battle against the armed bandits that have been sowing terror and instability in that region of Maputo province.

When they were asked to speak, the Nwamatibjana people demonstrated their concern over the war situation that exists today, not only in their area, but also in other regions of Manhica district, and mainly in Maluane, Tanninga, Calanga, and the communal town of "February 3d."

"We don't know what the bandits want. If they want to govern, who will they lead if they take the lives of the people, massacre defenseless individuals, and sack the villages? In our town here, only the old people are left," said one of the villagers at the people's meeting.

Another said that the price of agricultural production is high. Every afternoon the villagers have to leave the fields and their homes to seek safety in Palmeira village, because during the night there are frequent attacks, kidnappings, and killings by the bandits.

This person, continuing, said, "We are not happy with this situation. We sleep in warehouses (as if we were sacks) and porches of shops, exposed to illness and other evils."

The village requested, in the name of the people of Nwamatibjana, that the local government and the forces of defense and security create the conditions that would allow the refugees to return to their places of origin, and that they be able to sleep in their own villages.

It was proposed that there be a meeting between the people and the security forces so as better to define the way back to peace and serenity in the area, and the intervention of Governor Jose Moiane was requested to reorganize the local government.

Jose Moiane followed by exhorting the people, as in the past, to utilize their traditional arms and join together in a single force to fight against the armed bandits. "Support our troops and our militia so that there will be a positive result in finding a way to eliminate the armed bandits and hunger," he said.

At the end of the meeting in the town of Nwamatibjana, the Governor visited the agricultural project that is under way in the area under the financing provided by the Italian Aid Fund (FAI).

Finally, there was a restricted meeting with the political and administrative cadres of the village, at which the governor asked for greater cooperation and understanding of the people at this difficult moment in the country's history. Jose Moiane praised the effort made by the local government in mobilizing the people for agricultural tasks, road clearing activities on the national highway (the trees had allowed the armed bandits to hide easily while carrying out their raids), and in fighting against the armed bandits as armed militia forces.

In his visit, Governor Jose Moiane was accompanied by the military commandant of Maputo province, the secretary of the provincial committee on economic matters, the provincial commissaire of the Mozambican People's Police, the administrative officer of Manhica, and representatives of the commercial and agricultural secretariats of the province, among others.

12857

Mbuzini Victims Receive Iranian Donation
34420062b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Approximately 3,000 meters of cloth in support of the family members of the victims of the Mbuzini tragedy were delivered in Maputo yesterday to FRE-LIMO's Central Committee at the Iranian Embassy in our country.

Morais Mabyeca, deputy head of the Central Committee's department for administration and cadres, accepted the gift. In his impromptu remarks he said that he was encouraged by the gesture made by that diplomatic representative, since "precisely during moments of sadness we can always count on our friends."

Ahmed Nagmeh, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, said in turn that this donation was just one way of showing the family members of the victims of that tragic event that they are not alone.

This observation was in reference to the ceremony which took place at the headquarters of the party's Central Committee.

08568/06662

75,000 Flee MNR Activities in Sofala
MB181909 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 18 Jan 88

[Text] About 17,000 people from Sofala Province have fled the country to Malawi and Zimbabwe because of South Africa's undeclared war against Mozambique

through the MNR terrorists. A source in the Sofala provincial emergency commission is quoted as saying that 13 reception centers have been built in the two countries to accommodate the refugees. The source says there is a great shortage of food, clothing medicine, (and certain other goods needed) for the refugees.

Cooperation With Portuguese on Navigational Aids, Hydrography Discussed

34420068a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] The study for introduction of the automatic processing of hydrographic data from harmonic analysis in calculations pertaining to the compilation of sea charts for all the ports in the country is in an advanced stage. Pedro Marinho, a Portuguese Navy officer attached to the Hydrographic Institute of Lisbon (IHL), went to Mozambique recently for consultations on the project, in the course of which he served as supervisor of the basic course given in Maputo last November under the auspices of the Navigation, Hydrographic and Seamarking Service (SNHB). Meanwhile, according to an official source, the Lighthouse Department of that European country continues to act as adviser on the rehabilitation of the aids to navigation in an undertaking that has the participation of the Swedish company, SWECO.

Portuguese cooperation in the Merchant Marine area is the result of a protocol signed 6 years ago with the National Department of Maritime and River Transportation (DNTMF), covering the areas of hydrography, lighthouses, and maritime safety.

Identification of the areas of nautical exploitation is inferred from the fact that, at that time, the DNTMF included various, particular technical specialties, namely, provisioning, hydrography, and maritime safety and, as they became decentralized deserved greater intellectual and material investment by our country's Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Thus, it was agreed that the two signatory parties to the agreement would meet annually and alternately, the sixth session having been held last September in the Portuguese capital, where Mozambique was represented by Engineer Emilio Gaveta, assistant national director of the DNTMF and the SNHB, and hydrographer Jafar Ruby.

Besides considering the development of cooperation during the preceding period, the missions planned future actions for the consolidation of joint undertakings, which was the basis for sending Pedro Marinho of the Hydrographic Institute of Lisbon to our country. For a period of 1 month, he worked with the SNHB on automation of the hydrography sector and supervised the basic course initiated by that service.

Also within the framework of Portuguese cooperation, a staff member of the Navy Department of Lighthouses, Pedreira Carneiro, was in Mozambique as an adviser to the project for the rehabilitation of aids to navigation, a large undertaking of national scope, under the SNHB, with the executive part being handled by the Navy Improvements Brigade, with the consultation of the Swedish company, SWECO.

The SNHB has a sensitive part in the geodesic calculations and the analyses [passage missing] geology and the Eduardo Mondlane University for researching data that will facilitate the implementation of the undertaking because it has had those calculation systems for a long time.

Solid and Progressive Training

Fifteen students from the SNHB, EMODRAGA, Navy Improvements Brigade, and the Mozambican Navy, with an average age between 22 and 23, participated in the course given in the Mozambican capital last November.

According to Jafar Ruby, in charge of the event, both the theoretical and practical phases proceeded positively with passing grades indicative of the solid preparation of the course students.

The program included the following listed elements: introduction to the course, typography, soundings, observations of the seas, observations of sea currents, data processing, elements of seamanship, maneuvering vessels, maritime signaling, and the practice of sounding.

According to hydrographer Ruby, the curriculum of this course was prepared by the Hydrographic Institute of Lisbon with adaptations for the SNHB and it will be submitted by the IHL for the consideration of the International Hydrographic Organization to be classified as Level C.

A similar project had been tried 4 years ago in the city of Beira. Most of the instructors were Portuguese, with the SNHB taking care of logistic-organizational arrangements.

"Now we are thinking of proceeding with the teaching. In future courses, we believe we will be in a position to administer the curricular disciplines," observed our source.

08711/06662

14,000 War Refugees Return to Cabo Delgado MB181515 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Jan 88

[Text] In the Catupa administrative post in Cabo Delgado Province, about 14,000 displaced people by the war have already returned to the areas where they lived

before fleeing the armed bandits' clutches. With their return, the number of displaced people in the district has now risen to 15,000. The Catupa authorities in the province have distributed pieces of land and agricultural implements to the returnees with a view to reintegrating them into the society.

British Group To Provide Aid to Pemba

34420061b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] A new solidarity group from the city of Leicester, England, the "Leicester Support Group for Mozambique," is taking steps to establish relations of mutual aid in our country, particularly with Pemba, capital of Cabo Delgado Province.

Rhys Evans, the organization's special envoy, recently paid a working visit to study the situation in that northern province of Mozambique, where he held preliminary discussions with the local authorities.

Evans was particularly interested in the problems experienced by the schools and production centers which he visited in Cabo Delgado.

"Our group is a new one. It was created 6 months ago and includes union members, leftist politicians, women's groups and other associations," the envoy told us.

Evans added that, "as a group, our resources are limited, but we can conduct strong political action on behalf of Mozambique."

He said further that his organization would like to gather as much information as possible, which would enable it to garner financial support, through the Leicester City Council, as is already the case with regard to a Nicaraguan city.

The Council of Leicester, an industrial city, is headed by British Laborite Peter Souldby and his party is the strongest local political force.

Rhys Evans said that, initially, solidarity between Leicester and Pemba might be realized in three areas: the production centers of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women], the Pemba Secondary School, and the provincial hospital.

The "Leicester Support Group for Mozambique" also promises to conduct political information campaigns on behalf of our country and of southern Africa in general.

"There is a great dearth of information about the realities of Mozambique in our city," Evans concluded.

06362/06662

Sofala Center To Address Repatriation Problems

MB151823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 15 Jan 88

[Text] A body will be established in Sofala Province to resolve problems and concerns of citizens being repatriated from neighboring countries, namely Malawi and Zimbabwe.

A total of 35,000 people have fled various areas of Sofala Province because of the war of aggression mounted by South Africa through the armed bandits.

A source from the emergency commission in the province told our regional station that a considerable number of citizens who had sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Malawi have already returned to the country and have been resettled at centers established for this purpose. A few days ago a group of 169 citizens who had fled to Malawi arrived in Beira from Tete Province.

Fisheries Finance Agreement Signed With Norwegian Group

34420068b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Two agreements aimed at developing fishing activity and technical assistance to the sector were signed yesterday between the Secretariat of State for Fisheries and the Norwegian International Development Agency (NORAD). The overall value of the agreements signed is 13 million Norwegian kroner (about 868 million meticals) for the period 1988-1991.

Within the framework of the first agreement, a Department of Catching and Processing is going to be established in the Secretariat of State for Fisheries; among other functions, it will devote itself to developing fishing technology for the small-scale fishing sector.

In that context, a project provided with boats and technical personnel is going to be conducted in Inhaca Island to study the possibility of developing small-scale fishing outside Maputo Bay.

According to a source from the Secretariat of State for Fisheries, in view of the growing need for fish to supply the inhabitants of the city of Maputo, which cannot be met in the short term, a program that aims to lend impetus to small-scale fishing so that it can respond to the needs of the city residents in the medium and long term was outlined.

The source added that, in the meantime, because of the intense exploitation of the resources of Maputo Bay, some marine species have already begun to become scarce, which prompted the need of transfer small-scale fishing activities outside the bay.

The Inhaca project will also assist the fishing combines established in the various regions of the country.

The agreements were signed by the secretary of state for fisheries, Tenreiro de Almeida, and the representative of NORAD in our country, Artur Sydnés.

On that occasion, Tenreiro de Almeida declared that the agreements represented another step in cooperation with Norway in the area of fisheries directed essentially at the development of small-scale fishing.

The NORAD representative said that the support that has been given by his country was an expression of solidarity with the Mozambican people and government in the face of the problems that they are currently experiencing.

08711/06662

Machungo Estimates 1988 Debt Service Payments
MB191627 Dakar PANA in English
1615 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Maputo, 19 Dec (AIM/PANA)—Mozambique will have to pay between 125 and 175 million U.S. dollars in 1988 in debt servicing, Prime Minister Maria Machungo told the Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, on Friday.

The uncertainty about the precise figure reflects negotiations over debt relief, and particularly over reducing interest rates. But even if the lower figure turns out to be correct, Mozambique will still be paying 119 per cent of its projected 105 million dollar export earnings on debt servicing.

But Mr Machungo said that despite international appeals, creditor countries "are reluctant to grant favourable interest rates".

Meantime the Assembly approved the Central State Plan for 1988 which envisages a growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of six per cent. The plan sets a growth target of 20 per cent for industrial production, 17 per cent for transport and communications, but just three per cent for agriculture, livestock and forestry. As a result of this growth, employment should increase by about three per cent, mainly in industry.

The plan calls for substantial increases in labour productivity—40 per cent in agriculture, 15 per cent in industry, and 15 per cent in transport and communications. Despite the low overall growth in agriculture, the plan hopes for a 21 per cent increase in marketed produce from the peasant family sector.

Introducing the plan, Machungo said that the growth rate was realistic, since installed capacity in the Mozambican economy is still greatly underutilised. If the industrial growth target is met, he said, that would only mean producing 65 per cent of what Mozambican industry produced in 1981.

The prime minister said that supplying consumer goods to rural areas remained a priority in 1988, and that efforts should be concentrated on those province where there was likely to be a substantial increase in peasant surpluses for marketing. He said that some aid money would be channelled into restoring the trading network in rural Mozambique, this suffered badly, first with the exodus of Portuguese shopkeepers at the time of independence, and later with the deliberate destruction of around 4,000 rural shops by South African-backed Renamo bandits.

GDP Growth Estimated at 4 Percent, Exports Up 10 Percent

34420067a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 Dec 87 p 8

[Text] Official estimates put the Mozambican economy's GDP growth rate at around 4 percent this year.

These estimates were made during the last government review of the measures encompassed in the National Rehabilitation Program implemented throughout the year.

This same review also put the growth in exports at 10 percent. Exports in 1987 totalled \$86 million.

The report also notes that, due to the rehabilitation measures, the industrial capacity utilization level grew substantially during 1987.

Agricultural trade also grew at approximately 20 percent. According to the estimates, this growth is due to the doubling of cotton production this year as compared with last year.

Prices on the parallel market remained stable or in some cases decreased and the exchange on the parallel market decreased 40 times, according to the estimates.

The same review indicates that Mozambique has been able to get into a better balance of payments position.

This is basically due to higher levels of aid than had been expected, to an increase in exports, and to the fact that business outlays were less than expected, thus limiting the import levels.

09935

Development Grant, Loan Accepted From France
MB190605 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] France has granted Mozambique approximately 350 million French francs, or about U.S. \$60 million. This money will be used in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific sectors in the 1988-9 period.

The accord for this grant was signed in Maputo yesterday at the conclusion of the third meeting of the Mozambican-French Joint Commission for Cooperation. According to AIM, this money will be used in several projects in which France is already involved, notably in the field of railroad and maritime transport, agriculture, energy, fishing, culture, and information.

A source in the Ministry of Information quoted by AIM said that, of the total, 35 million French francs will be a grant and the other 315 million French francs a long-term loan.

Limestone-Transporting Vehicle Rehabilitation Project

34420067c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Dec 87 p 8

[Text] The overhauling of 130 rail cars used to transport limestone from the Salamanga mines, Matutuine district, to the Mozambique Cement Factory is at an advanced stage. Fifty-five rail cars have been overhauled since the project began in June 1987. There are currently 19 cars in the final stages of the reconditioning process and it is expected that by the beginning of 1988 they will also be turned over to Mozambican Railways-South.

This was announced yesterday morning by managers connected with the project to overhaul the 130 limestone transportation rail cars during the course of a visit by the General Secretary of the Organization of Mozambican Workers, Augusto Macamo, to the facilities housing the General Workshops of the Mozambican Railways-South in the nation's capital.

The goal of the visit was to check the work being done at this facility within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the Organization of Mozambican Workers (OTM) and the Italian Labor Confederation's Union Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries. During the visit Augusto Macamo familiarized himself with the rail car overhauling work through the explanations of the managers connected with this project, which is estimated to cost \$3 million.

According to the explanations provided by Engineers Fernando Martins and Paulo Rodighiero, manager and assistant manager representing Mozambican and Italian interests respectively, the project, in addition to overhauling the 130 rail cars, is expected to provide training for Mozambican technicians and create an organizational system to overhaul the cars by Mozambican workers after the project is over.

He noted that at the current rate, all indications are that by June or July 1988 the project will be completed (six months ahead of schedule).

This was further attested to by Engineer Fernando Martins, the project manager representing the Mozambican side, who during the visit underscored the effort and

dedication of the 97 Mozambican workers who are involved with the project. These workers produce in quantity and quality "as a result of the understanding between Mozambican and Italian workers".

Mime Rufatto, chief of the Italian Confederation of Workers in Mozambique, who was also present during the visit, said that next February a delegation from the Italian union organization and railways should be arriving in Mozambique so they and their Mozambican counterparts can assess the work done and attest to the capacity of the Mozambicans in organizing an planning the work.

How a Project Is Born

The General Secretary of the Organization of Mozambican Workers gave an account of how the project to overhaul the limestone transporting rail cars came about. He stated that it was the result of the contacts established by both countries' labor organizations in 1978.

He added that it was after these contacts that the Italian unions, after realizing the importance of professional training to the Mozambican workers and on seeing the precarious state of the immobilized rail cars that had been used to transport iron ores from neighboring Swaziland, began to provide materials to salvage the cars according to Mozambican Railways-South's suggestion.

During the visit, Augusto Macamo said he regarded this as being a lesson on how developed nations could aid the developing ones.

"This project is more proof that the strategy we chose is a good one," he said.

The General Secretary of the OTM underscored the importance the project has on the nation's economy. According to his statements, in addition to putting the rolling stock in circulation it also allows Mozambique to save approximately \$10 million.

09935

Improved 1987 Agricultural Production Announced 34420064b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] According to the report from the Trade Ministry which was distributed to the press on Wednesday [25 November 1987], preliminary data indicate that marketing of agricultural products experienced an improvement during the 1987 campaign compared to the previous one in eight out of ten of Mozambique's provinces.

The document estimates the total of agricultural products marketed throughout the country at nearly 110,000 tons, 28,000 tons of which were corn.

The province of Cabo Delgado, in the northern part of the country, marketed 48 percent more than the previous year. This increase was due to "a better supply of crucial goods to the farmers and to better security conditions."

In neighboring Niassa, one of the most fertile provinces in the country, production remained low in spite of the reorganization of the state collective farms in the areas bordering on the provincial capital of Lichinga.

"Security affected the most productive districts during the trade campaign," says the Trade Ministry.

Nampula, the third province in the North, recorded a 69 percent increase in marketing, especially in products such as corn, manioc, peanuts, and sunflowers.

The improvement in the security situation made a 23 percent increase in trade possible in Manica, in the country's central zone, "but in general, marketed production, nearly 5,000 tons, remains low."

In the other central province, Sofala, the situation is similar to that in Manica.

The document adds that in the southern part of the country, the provinces of Inhambane and Maputo are showing a significant improvement of 150 percent "over the low rates" recorded last year. The largest percentage of products marketed in Inhambane is made up of copra [dried coconut meat] and seasoning oil.

Of all the provinces, Gaza, which is also in the South, was the one that achieved the best numbers, surpassing by 88 percent those of the previous year. The good rice production campaign in the Limpopo Valley and the marketing of seasoning oil contributed to this figure.

Zambezia and Tete, in the north-central area of Mozambique, are the two provinces that recorded a decline in marketing as a result of security problems.

"In Tete, marketing was restricted to the districts devastated by the drought in the southern part of the province," says the document, which adds that the fertile districts in the North have always been the targets of constant terrorist actions perpetrated by the armed bandits, who sow "instability and destruction."

In Zambezia, the decline was on the order of 6 percent, but the total of 30,000 tons which was achieved is the country's second largest, after the province of Gaza. "Since last December, the security situation has improved, but it was too late for the campaign," the document stresses.

The total of corn and rice marketed is 60,000 tons, before subtracting losses from processing.

The Trade Ministry stressed that, nevertheless, these figures constitute "a considerable improvement" when compared to the 40,000 tons achieved last year, which was considered to be the lowest figure ever attained in the country's agricultural marketing history.

Quantities available, [garbled text] in the period from May 1987 to April 1988 are estimated at 831,000 tons.

Quantities available from all sources, including products promised without any estimated date of delivery, are nearly 547,000 tons.

This picture leaves an alarming food deficit of nearly 284,000 tons, which goes up to 331,000 tons if the 47,000 tons needed for reserves are included.

The document points out that the quantities of cereals available in the period from 1 May to 9 October was 284,000 tons (without including the reserves), compared to the 346,000 tons that are needed.

9895

Emergency Commission Discusses Repatriation of Refugees

34420062c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] The need to exert greater effort in the repatriation of thousands of Mozambicans displaced in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, and Swaziland was one of the points stressed by the National Executive Emergency Commission (CENE) at its last meeting which ended last Saturday, 5 December, in Inhambane. In fact, it was ascertained that, despite many difficulties, procedures for repatriating citizens displaced in foreign territory were being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In an informal speech during the meeting, Fernando Fazenda, director of the nucleus of support for refugees and liberation movements (NARMAL), said that at this moment the principal concern of both the central and provincial organizations connected with the emergency program is to establish logistic conditions which will make it possible to receive the displaced persons and help them readjust.

Fazenda advised that in Tete Province a delegation of the High Commissariat of the United Nations for Refugees is already in full swing.

That organization, which is to be expanded to other provinces with the same problem of displaced persons, plans to work with local organizations connected with the emergency program in the identification of sites suitable for receiving the individuals to be repatriated.

Fernando Fazenda said that procedures for repatriating Mozambicans displaced in foreign territory had already begun in Tete Province; however, he did not reveal the name of the neighboring country from which those citizens were repatriated.

According to that official, every effort is being made to enable the displaced individuals to return to their country of origin. "This is helping to diminish a number of logistic problems which these individuals would have to face in resuming their former lifestyle," he said.

He added that the terrorist activities perpetrated by the armed bandits in recent months, particularly in the provinces south of Save River, have been the principal factor impeding the repatriation process.

It will be recalled that the 2d National Conference of CENE apprehensively revealed the dramatic rise in the number of displaced persons in the country resulting from a resurgence of the barbarous acts of the armed bandits and the drought which was afflicting various areas of the country.

As a result of that revelation, the conference, whose closing session was attended by numerous groups of donors cooperating with the emergency program, suggested that a greater effort be made to use the lowlands as a way to reduce the hardship of thousands of Mozambicans.

"In reintegrating the displaced persons, we must ascertain what can be done locally to help those people emerge from their miserable conditions as soon as possible," said one of the donors.

Some of the donors represented at the conference were the United States, England, Italy, Sweden, and representatives of various nongovernmental organizations.

08568/06662

Infulene Valley Farmers Receive Land To Plant Rice

34420064a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
28 Nov 87 p 3

[Article by Anselmo Tembe: "Farmers Determined To Fight Hunger"]

[Text] The farmers' determination to wage a vigorous war against hunger by transforming the canebrake area into a productive area for rice and other crops was clearly visible on the faces of the hundreds of people who received plots of land yesterday [27 November 1987] in the Infulene Valley, in Urban District 6, which is now administratively a part of Maputo province.

The concentration of hundreds of people singing and dancing along the street that leads to the headquarters of Urban District 6 caught the attention of passersby.

However, the demonstration by 368 families was rapidly included, because, moments later, men and women carrying their hoes turned away from the road and headed for the valley, where the ceremony turning over the first plots of land took place.

The overt display of joy on account of this ceremony made it easy to see the people's determination to replace the reeds with crops that can contribute significantly to the elimination of hunger, one of the battles in which all the people are engaged.

As our reporters found out, the distribution of plots of land to the farmers, the majority of whom do not belong to the Association of Farmers and Cattle Breeders of the Green Zone communal neighborhood, is the result of 5 months of hard work clearing out the valley and opening up secondary drainage ditches to drain the water.

At the conclusion of these tasks, which not only involved residents of that communal neighborhood but also from other neighborhoods from adjoining districts, the process of staking out plots for each family involved in the project was begun. In this manner, a plot measuring nearly 625 square meters was assigned to each family.

Material Support Guaranteed

Since the success of this battle depends mainly on the material support for the farmers, the Association of Farmers and Cattle Breeders of that region of Maputo province will provide seeds and production tools to these farmers in the family sector.

According to Ernesto Carlos Manhica, an official of the above-mentioned association, all farmers, whether they are members or not, will have all necessary support in their battle to eliminate hunger, because, as he pointed out, there can be no discrimination in this struggle.

If this announced support should materialize and if the farmers' determination turns out to be more than just a flash in the pan, the Infulene Valley will certainly answer one of our people's greatest wishes by implementing the Economic Rehabilitation Program, which was begun last February.

Our reporters discovered, however, that each farmer is given a 90-day period in which to prepare his land. If this period goes by without anything having been done, the plot of land is assigned to someone else.

Land Is Synonymous With Wealth

Full utilization of the land means getting everything out of it that it can produce. It was along this line of thought that the first party secretary and the administrator of Urban District 6, Joao Foquisso, issued an appeal to the people to transform the Infulene Valley into one of Maputo's important agricultural production centers.

He added that all the work that led up to this ceremony was made possible thanks to the people's unity and their determination to fight hunger. For that reason, he said that it would be absurd for the farmers to fail to work the land for which they have fought.

Joao Foquisso warned the farmers of the family sector to sow essential crops to feed their family on their collective farms.

On this occasion, the people's determination to clear the valley was praised. It was the people's work that culminated in the present distribution of lands to the farmers.

Reeds Will Disappear

Lidia Joaquim, one of the people who received her plot of land yesterday, is betting on the replacement of reeds and other grasses by crops that can eliminate hunger. This farm woman looked satisfied at having managed to achieve something that she used to consider to be a dream.

She said that she will never let the weeds grow in the crops that she plans to cultivate on her collective farm.

Another female citizen who made no attempt to hide her euphoria over this event was Joana Mulanga, who told NOTICIAS that she had been contemplating having a plot of land in that valley for quite some time, because it is close to her neighborhood.

Mulanga, the mother of five children, added that on the days that her husband is off work, all their efforts will be turned toward the land that has been assigned to her.

However, information collected by reporters from our newspaper indicates that the distribution of lands will continue for a few days. It is to be hoped that many farmers will benefit from this process.

9895

Mutarara District Displaced People Return, Resume Agriculture

*34420062a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Dec 87 p 3*

[Text] The inhabitants of Mutarara District in the southern part of Tete Province are now returning to their place of origin, having been temporarily located in various parts of Sofala and Zambezia provinces. Another large segment of the population of that area is now able to resume its former activities after having fled to the vicinity of Malawi to escape the barbarous action of the armed bandits who had attacked Mutarara in the middle of last year.

Ever since units of the Mozambican Armed Forces recaptured that district last March, the majority of the people who returned resumed their normal activity, with particular emphasis on agricultural production and the reconstruction of the houses which were savagely destroyed by the enemy.

From July to September of this year, the district leaders allocated land for the development of agricultural production in an area estimated to exceed 200 hectares.

The land was distributed particularly along the Mozambique River to counteract the periods of drought which that area experiences. It is that action which is making it possible for Mutarara to receive a minimum amount of assistance in the form of food products, although staples have been in very short supply.

Mutarara is presently undergoing a severe shortage of production facilities and seeds, a difficult problem to solve inasmuch as the highways and railroads leading to the district are almost useless as a result of the acts of sabotage perpetrated by the armed bandits.

The district's rank and file have already resumed their former activities, concentrating on the material conditions required to house and feed the orphaned children whose parents were assassinated last September in one of the raids on that area.

08568/06662

8,000 Displaced Persons Reintegrated in Chibuto

*34420068c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 Dec 87 p 3*

[Text] In recent months, the political and administrative authorities of Chibuto District in Gaza Province have reintegrated more than 8,000 war displaced persons in productive zones where the construction of new villages is already underway.

According to our correspondent, quoting the local administrator, Bobo Chissano, this action is the corollary of the intensification of the fight against the armed bandits carried out by the Armed Forces in the regions of Nalae, Ndidiza, Nhanala, among others.

Some of the displaced persons have already begun agricultural production for the 1987-88 season. The district administration established a commission devoted to handling the reintegration of people in such circumstances, which has already distributed production implements and seed.

Bobo Chissano told our correspondent in that region that the bond between the Army and the population has been good. He said that the population has supported the Armed Forces in transporting water to the military units and supplying food, as well as in vigilance.

Along with the practical fight against the armed bandits, the district government is engaged in developing the family sector this year, increasing the production areas.

Particular attention will be given to the agricultural projects of Guemulene, Mucotoene, Baecane Nhambarra, and Chidinuane, where a 500-hectare area is also scheduled for the family sector, essentially intended for the cultivation of corn.

Gaza Surpasses Rice Production Goal for 1986-87
34420066b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
16 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] With the production of more than 49,000 tons of rice, Gaza Province exceeded the target set for that product in the 86/87 agricultural campaign, which was 39,000 tons. This fact was announced by the provincial governor of Gaza during governmental sessions held recently in Xai-Xai to evaluate results achieved in that province as part of the Central State Plan for the current year.

Of the quantity produced, about 39,000 tons were produced at agricultural units that were part of the Plan for 1987, and the balance was produced by some local units that were competing in the Territorial Program.

According to our correspondent, Virgilio Bambo, during the course of the session it was also announced that within the same campaign Gaza province had produced 9,000 tons of corn, mainly through family farm efforts that were responsible for 7,000 of the 9,000 tons.

According to our source, the agricultural campaign for 86/87 in Gaza was not as successful as it might have been, due to problems caused by a lack of rainfall, which caused a loss of at least 23,000 hectares of rice sown in the state, cooperative, family and private farm areas. The lack of rainfall also led to losses of 10,000 hectares of other crops such as beans, cotton, peanuts, and various others.

The resurgence of cotton in the region was the great surprise of the last agricultural campaign, with 600 tons of the product produced (corresponding to 21 times the yield of the last campaign).

In the educational sector, the governmental session of Gaza Province determined that there continues to be a grave problem of truancy, the indices for which are a source of concern to the government. To illustrate the problem, it was announced that during the 1987 school year, of the 176,057 students that started the year, only 167,746 stayed through the first semester, and only slightly more than 50 per cent completed the school year.

It should be noted that this year Gaza Province introduced the fifth session of the National Educational System into 82 primary schools attended by more than 11,000 students.

During the session, Governor Francisco Pateguana made it clear that all local producers should be encouraged to comply with the rule set by the local government, according to which the producers must sell 60 per cent of their global crop production to the state, and that those who do not be penalized.

Pateguana strongly criticized the fact that, in certain cases, the execution of investment plans has been extended over several Economic Plan years, as in the example of the reconstruction of the Provincial Labor Directorate installations, where deferred payment is made to the Mozambican miners returning from South Africa. According to the governor, the financial execution has been faster than the physical execution of the works.

The Gaza governor stressed the necessity for creating local companies devoted to civil works as a means of producing competition in the execution of projects and a consequent reduction in prices.

Meanwhile, the Provincial Directorate for Construction and Water Works was instructed to assure the proper application of technical standards on construction projects.

In order to galvanize agricultural production in the family sector, Governor Pateguana ordered the presentation of district agricultural seminars, supported by local directorates and aimed at improving the skills of the family units.

The government session of Gaza province lasted 2 days, and those participating included respective members of the government, district administrators, the heads of various socio-economic sectors at the provincial level, and representatives of democratic organizations of the people.

08711/06662

Asian Market Found for Shark Fin, Seaslug Exports

34420066d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Starting in February of next year, Mozambique is going to export shark fins and seaslugs to Asian countries, reports the newspaper, DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE, published in Beira.

The paper mentions China, Japan and Taiwan as the countries being considered. As for other Asian countries, exportation to them will be done from Taiwan, the article said.

A business entity for carrying on the export activity, "Luandle," has already been created in Maputo.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Two fishing boats and two nets are already prepared to begin operations.

The shark fins and seaslugs are considered delicacies in Asiatic countries.

Other related activities already under way include the construction of housing for the fishermen.

12857

Private Companies' Profits Increase Despite Economic Downturn

34000288b Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English
23 Nov 87 pp 48-49

[Article by Stephen Agwudagwu: "The Reapers Still Reap—The Times May Be Hard but Companies in Nigeria Are Laughing to the Banks"]

[Text] The building and construction industry, like all other industries in Nigeria is facing difficult times because of the economic depression. But Cappa and D'Alberto (Nigeria) Ltd. is in a pretty good shape. Its unaudited accounts for the year ended March 31, 1987, show a profit after tax of N3.190 million, an improvement of N2.796 million over last year's N1.404 million.

Its directors have recommended a N0.8 million dividend (4 kobo per share compared with 3 kobo per share of last year), to be declared at its annual general meeting December 8. The company increased its authorized and paid up capital from N10 million to N15 million in the same period. This is probably why its after tax profit is not higher than what it is.

Cappa and D'Alberto paints a fairly accurate picture of company performance in the country. It appears that the keep fit programme which many companies adopted since September last year is beginning to pay off. Virtually all the companies reduced their costs by trimming the labour force. Production was also scaled down and all inefficient and unprofitable plants were closed down. For various accounting periods between June 1986 and June this year, many firms recorded better profits and turnovers compared with the same period of last year.

ENPEE Industries, for instance, did even better than Cappa. Its unaudited account for the year ended March 31, shows a turnover of N41.8 million, up from N28 million last year. Profit after tax is N5 million compared with N3 million in 1986. The directors have already recommended a dividend amounting to 20 percent of the company's share capital or N1.584 million and have decided to increase the company's share capital by N1.980 million from accumulated profits through the issue of one bonus share for every five held by its shareholders.

For the year ended March 31, Leventis Technical Limited with a turnover of N45.737 million (N34.713 million last year), made a profit after tax of N3.149 million compared with its N1.154 million for the same period last year. The directors of the company have recommended a 5 kobo per share dividend and if approved, the dividend warrants will be posted November 16. Similarly, the directors have decided to increase the authorised share capital of the company from N7.5 million to N9 million through the creation of additional 3 million ordinary shares of 50 kobo each. Also N1.5 million, being retained profits as at March 31, is to be capitalised

and used in issuing bonus shares to the shareholders in the ratio of one new fully-paid up share for every five shares held by them as at September 18.

Despite the fact that it suffered a series of foreign exchange losses last year, Seven-Up Bottling Company's unaudited account for the year ended March 31, showed that it made a turnover of N130.312 million compared with N81.105 million last year. But its profit after tax is N4.796 million, a slight improvement on N4.289 million last year. This, according to the directors, is because of the foreign exchange losses and escalating costs. Directors have, however, recommended a dividend of 12 kobo per share and if approved, the dividend warrants will be posted this month to members whose names are registered as at September 11.

The directors are also proposing an increase of the authorised share capital of the company to N13.5 million by the creation of an additional 12 million ordinary shares of 50 kobo each. They are further seeking authority to be allowed to issue another 13.5 million ordinary shares of 50 kobo each in the proportion of one new share for every one existing share held at a price to be determined by the securities and exchange commission.

Some companies did not perform wonderfully well though. They managed only marginal improvements over their last year's performances. But all of them are optimistic about the future. Nigerian Tobacco Company, NTC, belongs to this category. The company's profit after tax for the half year ended March 31 is N77,875 compared with the N68,241 last year. Directors of the company blame the liquidity squeeze in the economy and the depressed sales during the last quarter of the year. But the company has resolved not to allow the situation to persist. It has introduced tight controls over both materials and overhead costs. The directors are optimistic that the second half of the year will be better than the first, subject to achieving the projected sales volume and mix.

Wiggins Teape Nigeria Limited, for the 6 months ended March 27, 1987, recorded almost the same turnover as it did for the same period last year—N6.9 million and N6.7 million respectively. Due to increasing costs however, its profit after tax of N1.5 million is less than that of last year which was N1.9 million. The directors attributed the lacklustre performance to liquidity squeeze in the system and unfair competition from imported finished products. But despite all this, they are optimistic that provided the market situation does not further deteriorate, sales for 12 months ended September 30, 1987 will not be worse than those of last year.

Guinness Nigeria Limited, due to increased availability of raw materials, recorded improved turnover of N89.8 million compared with N50.5 million for the same period last year. According to the directors of the company, the improved profit position for the period was because the raw materials utilized during the period were

obtained at lower costs compared to the present costs of raw materials. They are of the opinion that even though the turnover for the quarter ended August 31, 1987 will be slightly higher than that of the preceding quarter, profit before tax for the period will be lower due to increased costs of operation, including other financial changes. But the directors admitted that demand for Guinness is on the rise, and that if raw materials and spare parts continue to be available, both the turnover and current profit will be sustained.

Chemical and Allied Products Limited recorded both smaller turnover and profit after tax for the six months ended March 31, compared with the same period in 1986. Turnover and profit this year were N29.8 million and N1.8 million respectively compared with last year's N30.7 million and N3.3 million. The reduction in profit was attributed to stiff price competition between locally manufactured goods and imported goods.

The fortunes of Vitafoam Nigeria Limited is still improving. For the quarter ended June 30, 1987 the company recorded a turnover of N13.089 million compared to N10.947 million for last year. Company sources hinted that although costs are escalating, raw materials are available. Also, despite increasing competition, the measures already adopted by the company are beginning to show substantial signs of improvement in production and sales.

Food Specialities (Nigeria) Limited is riding high despite reports of considerable resistance to its products by consumers due to increased prices. At their recent meetings, the directors noted that consumer resistance is resulting in slower sales, but this did not prevent the company from making a handsome turnover of N36.83 million compared with N26.037 million for the same period of last year. Profit after tax was N2.568 million. The marginal difference in profit after tax is a direct result of substantial operating cost increases brought about by the second-tier foreign exchange market.

The poor performances of Bentworth Finance Nigeria Limited—a subsidiary of John Holt—reduced the turnover of John Holt Investments from N21.594 million last year to only N10.266 million this year. This is for the 9 months ended June 1987. Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders went down from N5.560 million to N1.879 million. Company directors, however, said that the 1986 profit of N5.560 million was as fat because it included what they called extra ordinary items of N4.5 million arising from the adoption, in October 1985, of international accounting standard.

John Holt is, however, marching forward with an increasing air of optimism. There is a projection of N5.2 million profit for the fourth quarter of this year and for the year ended September 30, 1987, a profit after tax of N8.8 million is expected.

Cadbury Nigeria Limited is feeling the pinch of the cocoa boom which sent the price of cocoa, its major raw material, heading for the sky. Its products, even though the company strives for affordable prices, have not been moving wonderfully well in the market. Company turnover is on its way down and for the 24 weeks ended June 13, 1987 turnover was N51.061 million down from N54.061 million for a comparable period last year. Costs eroded most of the turnover and the result was that out of the big turnover only a profit of N2.085 million was made.

Nigerian Bottling Company for the year ended June 1987 had a profit after tax of 39.198 million compared to 29.879 million for the same period last year. It is, however, paying less dividend—N11,620 (10 kobo per share gross), compared with N17,430 of last year. A bonus issue of one share for every five held by the shareholders October 9, 1987 was approved.

International Paints (WA) Ltd., is bouncing back to life. From a N606,300 turnover in the first half of last year, it made a turnover of N18.667 million January to June this year with a profit of N2.539 million compared with N513,000.

PZ Industries for the year ended May 1987, had a profit after tax of N54.381 million compared with N22.947 million last year. The directors have recommended a dividend of 40 kobo per share amounting to N23.121 million or 8 percent of issued and paid up capital in respect of the year ended May 31, 1987 which will be paid December 10 to all shareholders.

SCOA (Nigeria) Limited for the 6 months ended March 31, 1987 made a turnover of N263.935 million compared with N180.695 million last year. Profit after tax was N5.215 million compared to last year's N5.056 million due mainly to increased operational costs.

/06091

Situation of Costly Abandoned Projects Described
34000288a Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English
7 Dec 87 pp 14-17, 20

[Article by Anietie Usen with Nosa Igiebor, Austen Oghuma, Peter Ishaka, Sam Smith, Abiola Oloke, and Soni Asuelimen: "Down the Drain—Nigeria Has Become the World's Junkyard of Abandoned Projects Worth Billions of Naira"]

[Text] "Life in Lagos is becoming a riot... Transportation problem has reached a crisis proportion... Taking a bus is a war."

That was part of Tommy Ekundayo's letter to Gbolahan Mudashiru, former governor of Lagos State. Ekundayo's letter was the climax of a horrifying experience. On March 8, 1986, two days before his letter, Ekundayo, a staff of Limpex (Nigeria) Limited, Ikeja, escaped death

by the skin of his teeth. He fell off an overcrowded bus at Oshodi bus-stop and his left leg was crushed by the rear tyres of the bus. Though Ekundayo is not sure his letter got to the governor's desk, he is convinced the incident and circumstances that drove him to write his letter remain a regular occurrence and the solution, according to him, is "the reactivation and completion of the abandoned metroline project," a mass transit system started in July 1983 by Lateef Jakande, the first civilian governor of Lagos State.

But the abandoned Lagos metroline project is not an isolated case. However, its abandonment, in spite of the acute transportation problems in the city, has brought into sharp focus the vexed issue of abandoned projects in the country. From Lagos to Maiduguri and from Sokoto to Calabar, various projects of high economic and social values, worth billions of naira, lie fallow. Rotting, rusting and crumbling under rain and shine are abandoned hospitals, clinics, markets, dams, airports, office-blocks, housing projects, school buildings, factories, industries, libraries, theatre complexes, hotels, hi-tech equipment, to mention just a few.

The metroline project was born out of necessity. The population of Lagos was swelling at an alarming rate and was expected to hit the 14 million mark by 1990. Transit problems for commuters had become intractable. A normal 15-minute journey would drag on for two or three hours. And the stampede for taxis and buses, coupled with the crippling traffic jam, had turned the city into one of the most nightmarish capitals in the world. Jakande, acclaimed as "action governor," put heads together with Shehu Shagari's NPN federal administration and, despite the political high walls that stood between the two, they agreed that the solution to the Lagos traffic nightmare was a mass-transit system.

Hailed as the ultimate in urban mass transportation, the metroline system would have, on completion, ferried 80,000 Lagosians on each trip across the city at break-neck speed. A day's total haul of passengers by its 30 electric trains was projected at 2,288,000. There were to be 19 stations spaced 1.5 kilometres apart. The total cost of the project then was N698 million and, according to the plan, the first phase of the project, stretching from Marina to Yaba, would have been ready by July last year, while the second phase, linking Yaba with Agege, would also have been completed by March 1987. Said President Shehu Shagari July 17, 1983, during the foundation-laying ceremony of the project: "I am emboldened to say that the Lagos metroline, the first of its kind in Nigeria, promises to be an effective mass transit facility. The system has the advantage of reduced air pollution, reliability and comfort." Jakande, of course, felt triumphant and he chimed in: "This is the happiest moment of my life... Our dream of a future era of rapid, efficient and cheap mass transportation shall be fulfilled when this project is completed... Generations yet unborn will

thank us for the wisdom of establishing this project..." As if Jakande was prophesying, the metroline project has remained just what he saw it to be: a dream.

Mudashiru, now air force commodore, who became Lagos State governor after the military terminated the Second Republic December 31, 1983, thought the project was a gold mine for the politicians. The governor was less than three weeks old in office when Akangbe Kenku, a professor, who was his commissioner of transport, announced January 25, 1984, that the metroline project had been scrapped because it was "over priced." The decision was a big blow to the long-suffering Lagos commuters who had looked forward to the metroline for relief from their transportation problems, and Mudashiru was greeted by a barrage of criticisms. Said THE GUARDIAN in an editorial: "The metroline project is abandoned at the wrong time, under wrong circumstances and for all the wrong reasons."

Mudashiru then tried to recover the N75 million which had already been sunk into the project from Inter-Infra, the French consortium which was jointly financing and constructing the metroline system. To make sure the project was never resurrected, the sites that were allotted for the construction of discharge terminals were shared out to individuals and companies to build houses and offices. At the same time, equipment, machinery and tools brought in by the French consortium for the job were sold out, contrary to conclusions by two separate government-appointed probe panels that the project was properly conceived and remained the only viable solution to transportation nightmare in Lagos metropolis.

By the time the government realised its mistake, a lot of damage had already been done. Efforts by the government to retrace its steps became difficult and the project now remains abandoned, even in the face of the worsening traffic situation in the metropolis. Said Jakande last week in an interview with NEWSWATCH: "No matter how long it takes to revive it, the metroline project will be back one day. There is no alternative to it, but the longer it takes to revive it, the more expensive it is going to be." Jakande said the project was discontinued for the "most untenable reasons." He defended the cost of the contract awarded by his administration, saying: "It was the cheapest in the whole world as attested to by international experts. We negotiated everything to the last kobo and arrived at irreducible figures. It was wrong to scrap it..."

The metroline idea was packaged and sold to the government as an ideal complementary project to the Third Mainland Bridge, initiated by the Yakubu Gowon administration but which was also abandoned for nearly ten years. The rationale for the bridge was to relieve traffic pressures on the Ikorodu express road linking Gbagada and the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway. The completion of the bridge, expert projections had shown, would have solved 40 percent of the transportation bottleneck in Lagos. At the same time, experts said, the

bridge would make as much as N15 million a year for the government from tolls. The Murtala/Obasanjo administration, which succeeded Gowon's, saw every need for the bridge to be completed. They plunged into its construction as soon as they settled down in office.

However, the progress of work on the bridge was not to last. Soon after Obasanjo left the stage for Shagari, politics crept stealthily under the Third Mainland Bridge. The Shagari administration demonstrated in words and action that it was more interested in construction work in Abuja, the new federal capital, than in a "stuffy, choked-up Lagos." Said Remi Anifowoshe, a lecturer of political science at the University of Lagos: "The ruling party (NPN) used the project to teach Lagos State a lesson for voting for the UPN." In this political battle to teach Lagosians a lesson and make Abuja a "befitting capital," the Third Mainland Bridge met its Waterloo. Any hope that the Buhari government was keen on completing the bridge, for which millions of naira had already been spent, was sealed when Hamza Abdullahi, air force commodore, then minister of works (now Minister of Abuja), told reporters in January 1986 that the Third Mainland Bridge was "no more in the priority list" of the government.

But President Ibrahim Babangida thought otherwise, and he has committed the federal government to the construction of the bridge in conjunction with the Lagos State government. He commissioned work on the completion of the bridge August 17, this year. Said the president on the occasion: "Obviously, the non-completion (of this project) is at great cost to the national economy, with adverse consequences on national income and productivity."

Some abandoned projects have constituted a great source of embarrassment to the government. One such project is the aerostat balloon project. The project, like many abandoned projects, was conceived with the best of intentions. Shaped like a Boeing 747 aircraft and suspended from about 10,000 feet above the sea level, it was supposed to facilitate multi-channel television and radio broadcasting in Nigeria. It was also built to improve inter-state telephone links, as well as make possible telephone services to the rural areas. But the project was abandoned and by the time it was, it had gulped a colossal sum of N140 million.

Perhaps, a second thought on the part of the project planners would have saved the country that huge amount of money. For one, at the time the project was initiated in 1975, it was known that the balloon technology had not succeeded anywhere in the world. The Americans, who experimented on it about 50 years ago, had shelved it. Secondly, it was known then that the attraction in the communications field was (and is still) satellite communications, which, in any case, was cheaper. Third, it was known too that the aerostat balloon project would be plagued by many problems. Jibayo Akinrimisi, a physics lecturer at the University of Lagos, said one of such

known problems was that the weather variations in Nigeria—wind, temperature and other elements—would affect the balloon and, thus, the quality of signals transmitted back to earth.

However, Murtala Muhammed, then federal commissioner for communications, plunged Nigeria into the balloon deal. Muhammed approved the signing of the contract for the project with T. Comm., an American company, on February 12, 1976, a day before he sadly lost his life in a foiled coup to overthrow him. By 1980, the project, ill-conceived as it was, had run into series of hitches and had to be abandoned. In February 1982, Audu Ogbah, then minister of communications, went back to the site of the project at Gugba, near Maiduguri. Not properly briefed, he summarily ordered the resumption of work on the project. Barely a year later, fresh pronouncements by the communications ministry indicated a preference for a communications satellite and the suspension of the balloon project.

Swinging to and fro like a pendulum, the Shagari government opted eventually to puncture the balloon. This angered T. Comm. and the company submitted N30 million claims for breach of contract. It got N16 million, while the local contractors for the doomed project smiled away with N10 million. In Gugba, Ile-Ife, Damaturu, Pankshin, Enugu and Jos, where the balloons were to be floated, abandoned sophisticated equipment and structures tell a story of what one government official called "incredible wastage and lack of foresight by succeeding Nigerian leadership."

The story of abandoned projects in Lagos alone represents some of the worst cases of wastage. Three refuse composting and incinerating plants that cost the state N40 million to construct in 1979 are lying idle more than seven years after they were completed. Reason: they were said to be too sophisticated when they were built and no Nigerian had been trained to operate them. This claim seemed dubious then because there were indications that the plants were hurriedly built by the state government just before power was handed over to civilians in 1979, and the plants could not function, even for a day. Michael Toki, a retired brigadier and the executive secretary of Nigerian Society of Engineers, NSE, told THE MAIL ON SUNDAY September 1986, that "the structures can collapse if the plants are used. It was morally bankrupt for anyone to build those incinerators." The plants became a taboo nobody wanted to touch. Said Lagos State governor Michael Akhigbe in an interview with NEWSWATCH last March: "From the information reaching me, there was a rush to get those things (the plants) installed. There is no evidence to show that the best was obtained. The consequence was that the plants did not possess the necessary capability to efficiently treat refuse." Meanwhile, the companies which constructed the plants, Cladius Peters of Hamburg, West Germany, and Marini Construction of Italy, have since absconded and their office address in Victoria Island, Lagos, is now a private residence.

Some states seem to have more abandoned projects than completed ones. Cross River State is one such state. Left in the rain and infested by termites and other wild creatures are edifying structures, such as the state cultural centre complex, a library complex, the multi-purpose shopping centre, as well as office and housing projects. Nurtured by surplus oil money, the theatre complex project was grandiose in conception and first-class in construction. It was designed and constructed to become "the first of its kind in Nigeria." According to Etubom Ekpo Archibong, head of the performing arts department of the state cultural centre, retired brigadier Udokaha Esuene, the former military governor of the state, wanted a theatre, "not just a general purpose theatre like the National Arts Theatre that was being constructed in Lagos, but a theatre in its complete technical sense."

After shopping around Europe and the Americas, the government settled for a deft adaptation of the Royal Shakespeare Company, the national theatre of England. In 1975, barely two years after the construction started, with 75 percent of the project completed, the Gowon administration, which Esuene served, was toppled. So was the project. Or so it seemed. Twelve years now since the project was abandoned, Austin Ekong, the former sole administrator of the cultural centre (now a permanent secretary) as well as eminent Nigerian theatre artists, still believe the abandoned theatre is "second to none" in Nigeria. The theatre is made up of four main compartments: the auditorium/foyer, the fly tower, the workshop and the changing rooms. The auditorium was constructed to take 1,000 spectators, while its two separate balconies has seats for 160 persons. There are three stages in the auditorium—the main stage, the side stage and the back stage. "The aim," said Ekong, "was to provide for a modern theatre which can also be used for cinema-scope projection, conferences and meetings."

The foyer, which has a separate capacity for 1,000 persons, was equipped with modern theatre gadgets "for all kinds of performance on the stage and for permanent arts exhibition." The changing rooms were constructed to take 150 actors and actresses at the same time, and are complete with library, club, offices and laundry facilities. Similarly, the theatre's workshop, with a capacity for 500 technicians, was fully equipped for all stage services, with its own stand-by generating plant. In addition, the roofing, plumbing works, drainage system and most of the electrical installations had been completed before the complex was abandoned. What was really left to be done, according to Ekong, was a bit of additional plastering, interior decoration as well as the installation of air-conditioning units, stage acoustics and equipments.

However, Paul Omu, major-general, Esuene's successor, and five other governors, did not see the need or, at least, it seems so, to complete a project on which N6.5 million of the original cost of N12.5 million had already been spent. Instead, each of them tried to start new projects of

their own with little or no success. By 1984, when the government first thought of doing something about the theatre complex, the cost had soared to N17.9 million, almost three times the amount government needed to complete the project in 1976. Today, as a result of FEM, the amount needed to complete the project is so prohibitive, one official said, "it would have probably built 10 of such theatres in 1976."

Just a stone-throw from the abandoned theatre complex is the abandoned Calabar library complex. As far back as November 1974, when the foundation-laying ceremony of the library complex was performed by the former military governor of Lagos State, Mobolaji Johnson, while on an official visit to the state, there was an overwhelming need for a library in Calabar. For one, the state had no library in the real sense of the word. The building which housed, and still houses, what is called the State Library in Calabar was, in fact, a clubhouse. Moreover, the clubhouse-turned-library is situated in a very roudy section of the city, completely surrounded by the Watt market, a motor park, a police station, a cinema house and the popular African Club. Besides, the space available at the make-shift library is too small for the volume of books available and readers who use the library. And one of the more common scenes in the library was, and still is, a struggle among readers for chairs and seats.

To give Calabar a befitting library, the Esuene administration awarded a contract worth N800,000 for the construction of the library. The complex consisted of the lending section, with accommodation for 150 readers and 40,000 books, and the reference section, with accommodation for 75 readers and 15,000 books. Also to be installed in the reference section was a facility for gramophone library. The children's section had space for 60 kids and 10,000 children's books. Other features of the abandoned library included a lecture hall, with a sitting space for 200 people and a book depot, which was to serve as a distribution centre for all divisional libraries, with accommodation for 200,000 books. But like the theatre complex, the library got stuck soon after Esuene, who started the project, ceased to be the governor. Before then, construction work had reached an advanced stage. The basic structures had been completed, except the roofing. More than 12 years after it was started, the library complex now stands like a carcass of a war-ravaged monument. Officials of the state library told NEWSWATCH that in 1981, when the last known revised estimate of the project was carried out, the money needed to complete the project had skyrocketed from about N400,000 to N2.5 million. Said a senior official of the library, who does not want his name published: "What we have been told is that there is no money to complete the library project. But the sad thing is that other less important projects were started and sometimes left half way too, while we waited. The trend is that every new governor wants to award fresh contracts."

In neighbouring Benue State, the 300-bedroom Makurdi Sheraton Hotel project was not considered quite important when it was hurriedly started in January 1982 by the Aper Aku administration. Conceived in irregularity and born into crisis, the project tottered a few steps and hit the ground. Today, although 90 percent of the N37.7 million contract fee had been paid, the project remains abandoned with less than 45 percent of construction work done. Aku, now deceased, was accused of subverting laid-down procedures for the award of contracts by awarding the multi-million naira contract to Sefri Construction International Limited, a French company, through a ministerial committee, instead of the State Tenders Board or Executive Council Tenders Board. In April 1984, when Sefri stopped work on the hotel project, some of its complaints were "lack of building materials and non-payment of accruing rents on Sefri's containers at the port." Ishaya Bakut, the state governor, told NEWSWATCH a few months ago that while he is still trying to unravel the puzzles of Sefri's unceremonious abandonment of the project, "unwarranted pressures" are already being piled on him to append his signature to a N30 million proposal to complete the project. "I find it indefensible to approach the federal government for such a facility on a project for which 90 percent of the contract fee had already been paid," Bakut said.

Also indefensible is the abandonment of a number of rural agro-industrial and health services projects in many of the northern states. In Niger State alone, several irrigation projects, in which more than N100 million had already been sunk, have ground to a halt. Among these projects are those located at Guzan, Gbakogi and Edo, which were started in the mid-70s.

In Iwopin, Ogun State, Nigeria's first fully integrated paper mill which began in 1975 and was scheduled to be completed in 1979, has remained a troubled project. By the time construction was stopped in 1983, the government had sunk some N500 million and the civil work had been 85 percent completed, while 80 percent of the total equipment required had been bought. Now, the project, which was originally estimated to cost N350 million, will, according to experts, be completed at N850 million. In nearby Oyo State, a multi-million naira brick plant jointly owned by the Oyo State government and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, NIDB, has similarly been abandoned. Heavy building and production equipments worth about N5 million, imported 10 years ago for the plant, are now covered by weeds and are rusting away.

In Kaduna State, projects valued at more than N5.5 billion, and started several years ago, have also been abandoned. Some of them include the 14 rural industrial projects started in 1980 by the Balarabe Musa administration. The rural industries were initially estimated to cost N18.9 million, but late last year, when a re-appraisal of the projects was undertaken by the Abubakar Umar administration, the cost had skyrocketed to a staggering N35 million.

Also in Kaduna is the abandoned National Eye Centre, the first of its kind in the country, which was started seven years ago. In Zaria, there is the abandoned multi-million permanent site of the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, ABUTH. Though works minister Abubakar Umar told NEWSWATCH that teaching hospital projects could not be called "abandoned" since the government still plans to complete them, the ABUTH project has been left to rot for more than 10 years now.

The abandoned ABUTH project is a tip of the iceberg. Most universities in the country have become notorious for abandoned projects. The N32 million Jos University Teaching Hospital, JUTH, for instance, has not only been abandoned but a dispute between the teaching hospital and the Plateau State ministry of health over the ownership of a N50 million worth of medical equipment has led to the abandonment of the equipment as well. The equipment, packed in five crates, have been rotting away in front of the hospital's administrative block for eight years. Curiously, the equipment were meant for a laboratory building scheduled for completion 11 years ago, but which has hardly gone beyond the foundation stage. The wasted equipment is now estimated to cost N350 million.

The alleged wastage and gross mismanagement of funds for projects in the University of Jos led the Akanbi commission of inquiry, which probed the 1986 nationwide students' riot, to recommend a special probe into the Jos and Sokoto universities. In Jos alone, the mismanagement of funds meant for projects is said to be in the region of N90 million. Some members of the Akanbi panel visited sites of some abandoned projects and were shocked to find out that the school of environmental studies' block had gulped a staggering N5 million, but was yet to rise above the foundation level. There is also the amazing case of a library building in the same university that has eaten up some N9 million but remains uncompleted and abandoned. On top of that, there is a reported case of over-payment of N2 million to some contractors of abandoned projects. This situation forced Iyorsha Ayu, a lecturer and the Jos chairman of the Academic Staff Union of Universities, ASUU, to call on the government to declare the Jos University "a disaster area."

It is, indeed, a monstrous disaster that well-intentioned projects of high social and economic values to the country have failed to see the light of the day for reasons of fraud, mismanagement, politics, lack of continuity of government policies, planlessness and, sometimes, outright naivety on the part of government officials. NEWSWATCH investigations have shown that some ill-equipped government officials come to office with the impression that everything about the government they replaced was bad and must be changed. At the expense of the tax payers, they set about dismantling or frustrating whatever programmes or projects were initiated by the ousted government if only to justify the replacement of that government.

Other officials simply turn themselves or their relations into emergency contractors or, better still, they put themselves in the money bag of contractors, thereby sabotaging the successful completion of old projects. Investigations have also shown that many other government officials go about shopping for "roadside" consultants and foreign technical partners who know next to nothing about what they are contracted to do. Said Akhigbe: "From my own experience with some technical partners, I don't think they are much of a success. They lack the competence to handle some of their projects, and this often leads to such projects being abandoned." But who is to blame for such slipshod deals? Or still, how can the governments pull themselves out of this quagmire of self-inflicted problem, more so, in view of the present economic squeeze?

Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning, believes the first step to solving the vexed problem of abandoned projects is to carry out a "census and viability evaluation" of such projects throughout the country. He said the federal government is already taking stock of abandoned "federal projects" and those determined to be ill-conceived or unviable may be shelved or scrapped. A lot of sound suggestions have been made to government on how to practically grapple with these embarrassing reminders of gross mismanagement of public funds.

The way out, says the Nigerian Society of Quantity Surveyors, NSQS, is to stop marking time by taking up the completion of these projects fast and "in phases" since the cost is reaching for the skies with each passing day. This position is supported by many government officials, who are saddled with the unenviable duty of "keeping guard" over these abandoned projects. Said Elias Myada, the principal of the College of Preliminary Studies, CPS, Yola, where a N19 million school project is abandoned: "I have made a presentation on phasing of this project in order to be able to complete and put into use some of the buildings, while stretching the completion over a number of years as dictated by economic pace."

Yet there are other solutions. Said Ekpo Archibong of the cultural centre, Calabar: "We can tell the government how to complete this project (cultural centre complex) without much sweat. Let the main facilities and functional areas be completed. We can go ahead from there, raise funds on our own and complete the project." Officials of the cultural centre are not a boastful lot. The small hall called "mini-theatre," built near the abandoned theatre complex, has become a small gold mine for government. It is booked all the year round for conferences, launching ceremonies, wedding receptions, exhibitions and trade fairs. Said Austin Ekong: "The mini-theatre is an eye opener. There is no limit to what it can achieve, both in terms of raising funds and promoting the culture of the country, if the theatre complex is completed."

Government has also been advised to look into the possibility of inviting investors in the private sector to assist in completing some of the economically viable projects or, in the alternative, sell the projects, at their various stages of completion to interested companies or individuals. The Ahmadu Bello University, ABU, Zaria, recently took over government abandoned housing projects in Zaria and got contractors to complete the projects. In the same vein, it has been suggested that abandoned factories, hotels and other commercial projects to be sold off or privatised to lift part of the burden off the government's back.

In the alternative, Job Ojo, chairman of Joback Construction Company, Lagos, wants the government to freeze all new capital projects until all viable abandoned projects are reactivated and completed. Mohammed Umaru, governor of Kano State, agrees: "We have to really sit down and reconsider this issue of abandoned projects. There is no use embarking on new projects when so many abandoned projects are scattered all over the place. In a few years' time, we may be forced to pay ten times the price we need now to complete the projects."

/06091

POLITICAL

Battle Under Way Between de Klerk, Treurnicht for Afrikaner Leadership

34000185a Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
22 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Lester Venter]

[Text] Two tough, ambitious leaders are shaping up for a grim, do-or-die battle for the political leadership of Afrikanerdom.

The Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, and the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, have emerged as the central figures in a bitter struggle for dominance in the populous northern provinces.

Mr de Klerk, campaigning to get whites to say Yes to political change, is the reformist standard-bearer; Dr Treurnicht, widely dubbed the Dr No of South African politics, seeks to lead whites, especially Afrikaners, back into the old Verwoerdian laager.

The battle will come to a head next year in the municipal elections and during a series of historic festivities.

And on the outcome of the battle will depend what further progress President P W Botha's administration will be able to make in moving away from apartheid.

This week the intensity of the dispute became apparent when:

—Details became known of the exchanges between Mr de Klerk and Dr Treurnicht aimed at averting a major clash over next year's Great Trek festivities.

—All political parties confirmed that seizure of office in the October municipal elections will be a vital objective—and the Conservative Party has for months been working at consolidating its power at local level.

Decisive

—More reports of jockeying among various camps within the National Party to advance the interests of the Cabinet Minister they believe should succeed President Botha when he steps down.

The intensity of the conflict between the NP and right-wing parties has shaken even veteran politicians.

Both sides believe that the municipal elections and the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek next year will be decisive in deciding who eventually emerges to lead the majority of Afrikaners—politically and symbolically.

The inevitability of such a battle was cast this week when the possibility of compromise was swept aside and the two contestants adopted their battle postures.

Mr de Klerk challenged Dr Treurnicht to "exercise his leadership" and effect a reconciliation between the two groups organising separate Trek commemorations—the "official" one sponsored by the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge and a "rebel" one organised by the rightwing Afrikaner Volkswag.

Dr Treurnicht's response was a brusque rejection which went on to accuse Mr de Klerk's Nationalists of betraying the Afrikaner's striving for a separate fatherland symbolised in the Great Trek.

South Africa is thus committed to the spectacle of two symbolic Treks culminating in two climactic ceremonies at the Voortrekker Monument.

Critical to both sides will be the support they draw—and both camps are already admitting that the fierce rivalry could severely damage the dignity of the occasion.

The Government has donated R430,000 to the "official" Trek, organised by the FAK. Dr Treurnicht said the Afrikaner Volkswag Trek would be funded by Afrikaans right-wingers.

The other 'war front' will be the municipal elections of October next year, which will be fought throughout the country on a party-political basis.

The fiercest battles are likely to be in the Transvaal urban areas, where the NP and the far right have already begun slugging it out at town and city council level.

Mr de Klerk made the importance of the elections clear last week when he said it would be the longest and most protracted in South African history, in which the Transvaal would determine South Africa's political future.

A powerful CP performance in the elections will have wide ramifications.

An early casualty could be the Government's multiracial Regional Services Councils, whose white members are appointed from local government ranks.

A CP spokesman on constitutional affairs, Roodepoort MP Mr Jurg Prinsloo, said CP local government representatives who came to serve on RSCs would participate in the workings of these bodies until the CP acquired central government powers to abolish them.

Havoc

But, meanwhile, CP RSC members would work to prevent "the misuse of RSCs to the detriment of white interests." An example of this, he said, was the large-scale transfer of capital from white tax sources to undeveloped black residential areas.

A strong rightwing presence in the town councils would also wreak havoc on any attempts by the Government to launch its already cautious reshaping of the Group Areas Act sufficiently to make it politically meaningful.

The stakes for the two main figures, Mr de Klerk and Dr Treurnicht are high.

Mr de Klerk, whose provincial machine forfeited 22 seats to the CP in the last general election, is pinning his political future on the ability to hammer the CP on both symbolic and electoral levels, thus proving it has reached the ceiling of its support.

For Dr Treurnicht, however, it is essential that he casts the rightwing sentiment as a growing political reality.

Lobbying

And amid the high-powered politicking between the National Party and the right wing come reports of low-level lobbying among parliamentarians for their favourites in the presidential stakes.

President Botha has given no indication of stepping down, but he does come up for election in 1989. This week a Cabinet Member, Mr Pietie du Plessis, took the unusual step of publicly challenging a report that he was campaigning on behalf of Foreign Minister Pik Botha's candidacy—something he did in 1978.

His concern echoes that of other Ministers that they not be linked with any suggestion of a house revolt against the President, who remains securely in the chair.

08309

United Democratic Party Meets, Elects Officials

MB250902 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 25 Jan 88

[Text] Cape Town Jan 25 SAPA—The new United Democratic Party in the House of Representatives held its first Natal congress at Wentworth on Saturday.

The party is led by Mr Jac Rabie and holds eight seats in the House. Among the resolutions adopted unanimously was one calling on the government to "commence its programme for the demise of all apartheid legislation, notably the Population Registration Act which forms the basis of all other discriminatory legislation."

Another resolution called on the national leadership of the party to negotiate with the government "for a new constitutional structure which shall include all the peoples of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, on an equal basis at all levels of decision-making".

Officers elected were Mr Nash Parmanand (National Chairman), Mr Paul Enoch (National vice-Chairman), Mr Arthur Poultney (Secretary) and Mr Leonard Buckley (treasurer).

MILITARY

Military Cooperation With RSA in Cahora Bassa

LD202113 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 20 Jan 88

[Text] Mozambique and South Africa are to cooperate militarily in the security of Cahora Bassa. This news has been confirmed in Johannesburg by our correspondent, Joao Santa Rita, despite the official silence following the visit by a mission of South African military experts to Maputo on Monday.

Today in Lisbon, at the end of a tripartite meeting among Portugal, Mozambique, and South Africa on the rehabilitation of the Cahora Bassa dam, secretary of state for cooperation Durao Barroso said that Maputo and Pretoria had reached an agreement and that they would be contributing toward the rehabilitation of the Cahora Bassa transmission lines estimated to cost 1.5 million contos.

In Johannesburg Joao Santa Rita tells us that the Lisbon meeting could be of decisive importance for southern Africa above all in the area of Mozambican-South African military cooperation.

[Begin Santa Rita recording] The meeting on Cahora Bassa which is taking place in Lisbon takes on special importance for southern Africa, since it could open the doors for military cooperation between South Africa and Mozambique. As a matter of fact (?delegations) from Mozambique and South Africa met in Pretoria on Friday, but both countries were over-laconic after the meeting. The South African spokesman admitted, however, that military issues had been discussed at this meeting and that military proposals would be submitted to the governments of the two countries.

Role of Special Forces, Military Intelligence in Regional Destabilization Noted

34000260a London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 2 Dec 87 pp 1-3

[Text] The 28 November attack on a civilian motor convoy travelling on the main highway north from Maputo brings to some 400 the number of travellers killed on the same stretch of road in RENAMO attacks in two months. Shortly before, in July, occurred a massacre of 400 civilians at Homoine. RENAMO has

stepped up its use of atrocity as a deliberate tactic since mid-1987. It is hard to escape the conclusion that this has been done for political reasons, with the approval of the South African military men who control RENAMO.

Hundreds of miles to the west, near Bulawayo in Zimbabwe, the 26 November massacre of a white missionary community marks another atrocity, whose authorship is unclear. The killers are most likely to have been Ndebele dissidents opposed to the Harare government. But some people in Harare have alleged that the attack was the work of 'Super-ZAPU,' diehard opponents who are supported by South Africa. They have no connection with Joshua Nkomo. And it is true that South African support for 'Super-ZAPU' has increased since May 1987. The terrible example of RENAMO shows just how formidable a weapon sponsored destabilisation can be. It is cheap, easy to run, and deniable.

The common denominator in both RENAMO and 'Super-ZAPU' is their relationship with South African military intelligence and Special Forces. Despite South African denials, there is abundant evidence that RENAMO is run by South Africa, as George Shultz and Dr Chester Crocker of the United States' government have both accepted. Crocker describes RENAMO's current position as 'primarily the work of outsiders—South Africans and private Portuguese elements.'

South Africa recruits and trains RENAMO fighters and supplies them by air, sea and land. South African Special Forces sabotage experts undertake missions inside Mozambique which are beyond RENAMO's technical competence, and these are then attributed to RENAMO.

Some observers consider that South Africa's purpose in sponsoring RENAMO is to leave Mozambique in a state of chaos rather than to install RENAMO as a friendly government. Hence it is important for Pretoria to prevent RENAMO from becoming enmeshed in negotiations with the Maputo government, as some RENAMO supporters—and also the Mozambican bishops—have been urging. However, if RENAMO succeeds in cutting Mozambique's transport links as it is attempting, it is hard to see how the Maputo government can avoid negotiation of some sort.

RENAMO in the field consists of a number of independent war-bands of whom the leader is Alfonso Dhlakama. Many leaders are deserters from the army of the Maputo government or its guerrilla precursor. Relations between field commanders like Dhlakama and the South African and Portuguese backers of the movement are ensured by exiled Mozambicans operating out of Malawi, Kenya and South Africa (AC Vol 28 No 6).

The key to RENAMO's political and even military strategy is to be found in the South African security establishment, in particular at military intelligence headquarters, at Special Forces headquarters in Voortrekkerhoogte near Pretoria, and in the operations room of Five Reconnaissance Regiment at Phalaborwa in the eastern Transvaal.

South Africa's Special Forces are now one of the dominant factors in the geopolitics of southern Africa. Their task is to run South Africa's secret wars using techniques of clandestine activity first developed by the Portuguese authorities in colonial Angola and perfected in colonial Rhodesia. Only in Angola itself have external operations been entrusted to South Africa's conventional forces (AC Vol 28 No 23). In effect the Special Forces are the operational arm of South African military intelligence, which wrested control of the secret service establishment in the early 1980s after a protracted struggle with its civilian counterpart the National Intelligence Service, formerly known as the Bureau of State Security (BOSS).

RENAMO has been so successful that it is perceived by some as a genuine liberation movement. It has acquired the support of Ndauspeakers in central Mozambique and eastern Zimbabwe who are dissatisfied with their governments. In the case of Mozambique, now in a state of advanced decay, others join RENAMO simply to avoid starvation. In Ndauspeaking areas RENAMO can count on the cooperation of local chiefs and of the important spirit mediums who provide the blessing of the ancestors.

The fact remains that, according to South African sources, RENAMO's logistical nerve-centre is at Phalaborwa, the garrison-town on the edge of the Kruger National Park which is the home of Five Recce, the South African Special Forces unit which runs RENAMO. It is in the plantations around Phalaborwa that RENAMO recruits are trained. It is here, and in Special Forces' headquarters at Voortrekkerhoogte, that supplies are organised. And it is from here that Five Recce commandos travel to Mozambique themselves for sophisticated sabotage jobs. They receive support from the air bases at Louis Trichardt and Hoedspruit and the electronic eavesdropping centre at Mariposkop.

The Special Forces, some 5,000 strong, form an autonomous unit under Major-General K. van der Waal. Their last commandant, Major-Gen. Andre 'Cat' Liegbenberg, went on to become army chief, a position he still holds. Each of the five existing reconnaissance regiments has its own commandant, normally of the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Each has its own headquarters although there are also Special Forces detachments at operational outposts like Rundu in the Caprivi Strip, and permanently stationed with Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA forces in Angola.

The Special Forces have to operate with the maximum of discretion, so as not to embarrass the Pretoria government. The importance of their task, and the secrecy required to do it, gives the Special Forces a great deal of power. They have become so influential as to mount clandestine operations as far afield as Britain, where a South African spy ring was run by a Special Forces

officer, Major Johann Niemoller, formerly of Five Recce (AC Vol 28 No 22). Niemoller had earlier helped to negotiate a secret treaty with a sovereign government, of the Seychelles, in 1982.

Another telling illustration of the Special Forces' considerable operational autonomy was in October 1987. Wim Holtes, executive director of the South African Trade Organisation, had urged foreign shippers with goods destined for South Africa to unload at Maputo after floods in Natal had cut the railway line from Durban to Johannesburg. Twice in the next few days Special Forces saboteurs working alone or with RENAMO destroyed bridges on the main South Africa to Maputo railway line, in one case within five kilometres of the border. South African cooperation with Maputo may appeal to businessmen, but it is not part of the military plan.

The Rhodesia Connection

The vital component of the Special Forces, in regard to operations in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, is veterans of the Rhodesian Special Forces and the Selous Scouts. In 1979-80 Rhodesian units moved to South Africa en masse and were incorporated into South Africa's Special Forces under the command of South African officers. Some, like Selous Scout commander Ron Reid-Daly, did not like their new masters and eventually moved on to take up posts in the homelands. Today Five Recce, whose prime task is to run RENAMO, is composed of about 750 people including about 500 blacks. They include former Selous Scouts and former troopers of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's personal guard, many of them Ndebele-speakers. There are also many ex-Mozambican Portuguese. The unit has air, sea and land specialists and its own medical and sabotage experts, so it is well suited to combined operations.

Five Recce is not the only Special Forces unit used in support of RENAMO and, reportedly, for undercover work in Zimbabwe. One such is the unit led by Col. Breytenbach, a brother of the well-known poet Breyten Breytenbach. This unit formerly worked with Rhodesian security forces under the label of E-squadron. It is based at Louis Trichardt. Thirty-one battalion, an irregular unit of the South African Defence Force like its sister-unit 32 'Buffalo' battalion in Angola, contains many Zulus and is based at Duku Duku.

Other recce units contain British, US and Australian mercenaries. They have been known to train Italian. South African Special Forces' training school is in Durban.

Special Forces' units and military intelligence officers charged with the task of external destabilisation circulate documents on a 'need-to-know' basis, and appear not to inform civilian politicians of much of their work. Nevertheless some documentary evidence has emerged. The biggest haul is the documents found at Gorongosa in central Mozambique in 1985, when Mozambican and

Zimbabwean forces overran RENAMO headquarters there. These revealed the extent of RENAMO training and supply in South Africa. In 1984 a white South African army conscript, Ronald Hunter, leaked secret documents to the African National Congress (ANC), which in turn passed them to the Maputo authorities. Hunter was working as personal assistant to Col. van Niekerk, a military intelligence officer who worked with Special Forces in Namibia and Mozambique. Among documents which Hunter copied and passed to the ANC was a complete list of Special Forces personnel and details of their order of battle. At that time military intelligence had four departments concerned with external destabilisation, one each devoted to Angola, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

South African agents captured in Mozambique confirm these connections. Jaime Mondlane, a Mozambican national captured in March 1987, claimed to have been recruited to South African military intelligence while he was working in South Africa and to have worked as an interpreter to Maj. Andre van Rooyen, recruiting for RENAMO. He was introduced to Afonso Dhlakama at Nelspruit army base. Another man captured in Maputo, allegedly on a sabotage mission, was George Alerson, an Angolan-born member of a South African Special Forces unit.

Evidence concerning destabilisation in Zimbabwe was made public during the trials of members of Super-ZAPU in Zimbabwe. They described having been trained by Major Calloway, a former Special Branch officer working for the South African Military Intelligence Directorate. He ran a training camp in the Mona Hills near Messina and supplied weapons to the Super-ZAPU people.

Some sources in Harare claim that the Bulawayo massacre of 26 November was perpetrated by a Super-ZAPU force led by Morgan 'Gayigusu' Sango, part of a band infiltrated into Zimbabwe from South Africa in October. However, no South African connection can be regarded as proven.

Super-ZAPU is hardly a significant force at present, but the example of RENAMO is a worrying one. Since RENAMO's expulsion from its Malawian bases in late 1986 (AC Vol 28 No 23), the light-armed and mobile RENAMO fighters have changed their sphere of operation. They are at present operating in two main theatres. One group, supplied from the Transvaal, is active in Gaza Province. Another is now infesting Inhambane, attempting to cut off Maputo from the rest of the country. A northern contingent, supplied by South African air-drops from the Comoro Islands as well as by sea, is operating in Niassa and Nampula Provinces and threatening the previously peaceful Cabo Delgado. French intelligence sources, reported in the Indian Ocean Newsletter, have confirmed South Africa's use of the Comoros as a base. Mozambican government forces have captured parachutes of US manufacture which,

they say, are of a type supplied to South Africa. Eyewitnesses along the Mozambican coast testify to boat-landings as well. In recent operations in the south RENAMO units have been well-equipped and well-armed, much better than their ragged FRELIMO opposite numbers.

RENAMO always use Eastern bloc arms. Some of these they capture from FRELIMO. Others are supplied by South Africa from stocks captured in Angola. South Africa is also known to have purchased Eastern bloc arms directly from Rumania.

RENAMO itself was invented by the Portuguese secret police in colonial Mozambique, along lines pioneered in Angola by the colonial security chief Dr Sao Jose Lopes. It was perfected by the Rhodesian intelligence chief, the late Ken Flower, as what he used to call a 'pseudo-terrorist' unit, to report on the activities of ZANLA guerrillas operating out of Mozambique. In the Rhodesian establishment RENAMO liaised with the Selous Scouts, a dangerously maverick unit which was not above carrying out massacres which it could then attribute to its ZANLA and ZIPRA enemies.

All these relationships now find themselves reproduced on a larger and more dangerous scale in South African clandestine operations. The relationship between Five Recce at Phalaborwa and the RENAMO warlords is one which has existed unbroken for some 12 years, often involving exactly the same people on each side. The question to be asked is whether the South African military establishment is out of control.

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Controversy Continues Over Role of Semiofficial Township Police

34000260b Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Dec 87 p 6

[Article by Gerard van Niekerk: "'Greenbeans' Under Fire"]

[Text] The armed mutiny by 60 Lekoa "greenbeans" or municipal policemen in the Vaal Triangle this week has again raised questions about the controversial semi-official and instant policemen in the patrolling the townships.

The mayor of the Lekoa council, Mr Essau Matlatsi, called for a Government inquiry into the causes of the mutiny and township organisations repeated their misgivings about the semi-official "kitskonstabels" or "black-jacks."

Conflicting reports have emerged as to what sparked the mutiny, but top sources say the trouble began after a black municipal policeman was promoted above a white officer.

Other reasons offered for the gunbattle between the "greenbeans" and the regular SAP include the former's dissatisfaction over pay.

On Thursday, the mutiny was forcefully put down by the SAP Riot Squad after a violent clash and shootout in Sebokeng. Eight men were injured—including one SAP member.

Police disarmed and arrested 19 mutineers. The rest apparently fled.

The West Rand SAP Riot Squad retaliated with teargas and birdshot after they were allegedly shot at by the mutineers, police said.

Police and municipal authorities have given no indication about the cause of the rebellion, but it is believed that resentment over low pay—R128 per month—may have contributed to the incident.

White political parties, extra-parliamentary groups and trade unions have been among those who expressed their concern over these armed men and claimed that they were trigger-happy and badly trained.

Shortly after the training of the SAP's blue uniformed "kitskonstabels" was disclosed by The Sunday Star last year, there was strong reaction from the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and several political organisations.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokes man for law and order, said it was possible the new force would lead to an increase in violence and local authorities have been asking what can be done to control the controllers.

The United Democratic Front has called the kitskonstabels "apartheid vigilantes in uniform."

The controversial "kitskonstabels" also became a bone of contention after it became known that they had a three-week crash course. Soon after, the training period was extended to six weeks and later to 13 weeks.

The officer commanding the Soweto "blackjacks"—a municipal police force with no links to the SAP—Major H. Meintjies, said in an earlier interview that he was aware of the negative image of the force.

"I admit that some of these men are aggressive. But some of them have lost friends and family in the unrest and they're taking the law into their own hands to revenge these deaths," he said.

Major Meintjies dismissed allegations of inadequate training and said a 3-1/2-month training course in law enforcement was "sufficient."

The "blackjacks" worked in close co-operation with the SAP, but had only about 70% of their powers. The training programme had been endorsed by the SAP, their green uniform is similar and they are armed with 9mm pistols and shotguns to guard municipal property in the townships.

The curriculum of their 13-week training includes: local government, general administration, administrative control, financial administration, criminal law A and B, criminal procedure, criminology, security, musketry, radio procedure fingerprinting, traffic control, first aid, footdrill, physical training and riot control.

Since the instant bobbies were trained, they have been involved in several alleged crimes including:

- On Friday, a special constable, Cebisile Mkohle, was sentenced to death in the Cape Town Supreme Court for murdering a Crossroads man on January 24. Mkohle used his service gun to kill Mr Jackson Nokoyo.

A total of 195 serious complaints over the actions of municipal policemen were being investigated, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis said in Parliament. Charges included murder and attempted murder.

Firearms issued to "kitskonstabels" have been used to commit at least 95 crimes, figures released in Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, show.

"Kitskonstabels" had been disciplined 607 times in the Transvaal and 25 times in the Cape for neglecting their duty or overstepping their authority, Mr Vlok said.

In October, Mr Vlok said an undisclosed number of special constables attached to the SAP had faced charges including murder, rape, attempted murder, assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, robbery, house-breaking and contraventions of the Arms and Ammunition Act.

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ECONOMIC

Bilateral Trade With Israel Reported 'Normal'

MB130629 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] The chairman of the South African-Israeli Chamber of Commerce, Mr (Reg) Donner, says trade relations between the two countries are normal despite the recent pressure exerted by the United States on Israel to reduce its trade with South Africa. Mr (Donner) said he

expected South Africa's exports to Israel this year to amount to about 400 million rand, the same as in 1986. The value of South African exports to Israel last year had not yet been established.

Mr (Donner) said although it had been alleged that sales of agricultural and other equipment to South Africa had been reduced, there was little evidence of this. Trade between the two countries had increased by 11 percent to 76 million rand during the first half of last year. In the corresponding period in the previous year, trade amounted to 68 million rand. Coal and steel products contributed 75 percent of the exports. [sentence as heard] The remainder comprised goods over a wide spectrum.

Increased Barter Trade Urged To Boost Foreign Exchange Earnings

34000263b Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 11 Dec 87 pp 63-64

[Text] Countertrade deals could substantially boost SA's foreign trade earnings—once big public corporations like Eskom and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) begin using their massive import leverage. Government has already given the internationally acceptable concept its blessing, although it has not been made a condition for State tenders as in some countries.

To many, "countertrade" implies shady dealings in which unsaleable Western goods are exchanged for Third World commodities. The countertrade underworld was given a sinister slant over the US arms for hostages to Iran scandal—one of the most unusual examples of barter in recent times.

But this image of countertrade is certainly misleading. As Corbank's Tony Andrew says: "There is limited use in swapping tractors with our neighbours for maize or avocado pears. At the end of the day, exporters prefer hard currency. But countertrade could be started by government and large corporations who need European or Japanese technology.

"For example, it should be written into tenders for the Mosgas projects that, say, a certain amount of coal should be purchased as part-payment. And instead of the normal escalation clauses for an Eskom power station, the technology exporter could be expected to take a few shiploads of minerals."

Pretoria has recently changed its stance on countertrade. Cabinet now formally recommends that semi-government bodies have countertrade element in a very agreement.

Says Effective Barter MD Eugene St Clair: "Public corporations and major companies are not using their immense leverage on imports to the benefit of exporters. It is difficult to get investment in this country, but

multinational hi-tech companies are selling into a shrinking world economy, and if they can find a market in SA why not encourage them to buy our goods?"

Eskom's Johan Kloppe, in charge of investigating countertrade since September 1, says: "We carry surplus inventory which could be countertraded with our suppliers and we're talking to corporations like Iscor and Gencor. We have also suggested that a countertrade element could form part of a tender."

On the low-tech level, TFC Tours recently exchanged rooms on cruise ships for large supplies of the Bulgarian beer Astica, in a deal arranged by the London-based Barter Group.

A substantial countertrading network must first be created—and this can only be done with the support of both business and government.

Says St Clair: "In Singapore, countertrading companies are given tax incentives, while in Japan manufacturers like Toyota and Mitsubishi have substantial holdings in trading houses. In SA, the trading houses are here to buy metal and mineral products and sell European and Japanese manufactured products. If they were encouraged to sell other South African products as part of countertrade agreements, then they certainly would."

All they need is the green light.

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Health Official Warns Against Medicines Sanctions

MB141133 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1103 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Embargoed until 1600 GMT 14 January]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 14 SAPA— South Africa should consider how it would ensure continued medical supplies in the event of the sanctions campaign being extended to include medicines, the deputy minister of national health and health services, Dr M.H. Veldman, said today.

He was officially opening Servier Laboratories' new head office in Sandton. The function was attended by European executives from the French-based company.

Dr Veldman said despite assurances that sanctions would not be extended to medicines, four well-known international pharmaceutical companies had recently withdrawn from South Africa.

"We as a country must be well prepared for any eventually as one cannot but wonder where it will all end," he said.

South Africa should urgently but carefully consider which materials would be essential for the continued production of medicines and medical products, and which steps would be necessary to ensure a continued supply.

"Cognisance should be taken of the fact that a possible source of many of the raw materials required may be found in products and by-products of the local SASOL organisation..." he said.

"The importance of a company such as Servier Laboratories...perhaps now become apparent to you," Dr Veldman added.

Entrepreneurial Opportunities for Masses Needed To Eliminate Unemployment

34000264 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 11 Dec 87 pp 26-27

[Text] Millions of blacks in SA don't have jobs, and millions who do work think they're not paid enough. Not surprisingly, there are a lot of frustrated people out there.

Now along come improved earnings reports from some of SA's best-known companies: per-share earnings up 32% at SA Breweries, 30% at Barlow Rand, 49% at the Premier Group, 145% at Federale Volksbeleggings. Some workers will resent the upswing in profits. And you can be sure trade unions will be citing the rosy reports when they demand higher wages.

But raising the wages of South African workers is going to take more than milking profitable companies. High profits eventually translate into higher wages—but the process is more complicated than the unions seem willing to recognise. Corporate profits are only part of the picture.

First things first: recognise the problems. Perhaps the biggest is that SA is not rich. If all the money earned annually in the country were divided up evenly, we'd each get one-seventh of what the average American earns. Redistribution—even if possible or desirable—is obviously not the answer.

Consider unskilled workers. How their wages are set is no more mysterious than how the price of pencils is set: supply and demand. Clearly, the biggest factor holding down wages for unskilled workers is SA is the huge supply of unemployed people.

Jobs that require little experience or training will remain low-paying as long as there are thousands of people clamouring for them. If a worker demands more money, an employer can simply turn to one of the other thousands.

Says Free Market Foundation training director Marc Swanepoel: "Your first priority is to get the unemployed employed. Hong Kong has a labour shortage now only because it is so easy to open a business there. You have employers competing with each other for the available labour—so wages rise."

If it were easy and legal to run small-scale businesses in SA—brick making, taxi driving, carpet weaving, flower selling, house building—the swamp of unemployed would dry up. To bring that about, Pretoria must eliminate licensing restrictions and zoning laws that prevent people from opening up backyard businesses, working in their homes, or hawking fishcakes on the street.

"The wealthy countries are those that have entrepreneurial opportunities for the masses," says Wits business economist Frank Vorhies. "South African workers need more opportunities."

A flood of new businesses would not just boost the general wage level by reducing unemployment. It would also help individuals earn more money more quickly. First of all, it gives them bargaining power. "If you won't pay me R200 a month, I'll just work for myself shining shoes," a worker can tell an employer. Secondly, it allows workers to gain experience and become more valuable to their next employers. Somebody with a year of work under his belt—showing up on time, doing his job—will command a higher wage than somebody who just strolls in off the street. And thirdly, the skills the worker picks up along the way allows him to move out of the low-paid pool of unskilled workers.

Says Vorhies: "We have to begin thinking of the labourer as an entrepreneur. The economy has many ways in which people can make money besides working for a big company. The worker has to decide what's the best avenue for himself."

The guy in Gazankulu has to decide if he's going to wash cars, work on the mines, study to be an accountant, or make iron gates in his backyard. "In a free economy, he can search out the best use of his talents and, in doing so, he creates wealth," says Vorhies.

But what about the wages of these new entrepreneurs? Supposing the rural poor are willing to work for next to nothing. Should there be a minimum wage?

No. The government-backed minimum wages set by the industrial councils protect established workers and businesses at the expense of everybody else. The workers insist that anything less than the minimum wage is exploitation, and the businessmen insist that they couldn't stay in business if they faced low-wage competition.

They are unconvincing. Real exploitation occurs when the government makes it illegal for people to work for wages that they're willing to accept. Government-enforced minimum wages create an unemployable underclass. Those who are unable to get their first, low-paying jobs will never get well-paying jobs. They become trapped in poverty. Says UCT economist Brian Kantor: "Where are the unemployed going to get experience if minimum wages keep them out of work? How are they going to be able to prove their mettle? How will they ever make money?"

University of Fort Hare economist Carl Bauer is seeing in the Ciskei what happens when people are increasingly left alone to get on with their work. Blacks who used to see one bus a day now can get door-to-door taxi service. Backyard brick manufacturing works have grown into full-fledged construction industries.

And skip the patronising line about having to educate blacks about business before liberating them. They don't need Pretoria's helping hand; they need Pretoria off their backs. "You don't need to train entrepreneurs," says Bauer. "If you deregulate them, entrepreneurs will crawl out of the woodwork."

Says Kantor: "Just go to a township on a Saturday or Sunday. There is an amazing amount of growth in backyard businesses, simply because the government is not closing them down."

But if anybody can own a business and people are allowed to work for whatever salaries they can negotiate, won't SA become a nation of sweatshops?

Sure, there will be some tough, low-paying jobs until SA becomes a lot wealthier. But that's better than no job at all. "You can't wish away poverty," Kantor says.

If South Africans want work, they're going to have to produce. The more choices they have, the less likely they'll end up in a gruelling job. But if a gruelling job is the best a worker can do for the moment, how is he helped if we make that choice illegal? By definition, his next best choice is worse—starvation, poverty, struggling on the farm, or demeaning dependency on State handouts.

And, anyway, sweatshops have gotten a bad name. What does the term mean? There are executives who work 18-hour days and lecturers who spend long hours marking scripts. Those activities aren't illegal. Poor people (read: blacks) are just as capable of deciding what's best for themselves as rich people (read: whites) are.

Dirty, low-paying jobs in the proverbial sweatshops are jobs, not careers. The sweatshop might remain, but individual workers pass through on their way to better things. With money, experience and skills, they get

better-paying jobs. But the least-skilled people can't climb the career ladder at all if the government doesn't let them on to the first rung.

And remember, low-tech sweatshops, like hi-tech manufacturers, produce wealth—bringing us back to the point that only in a rich country can all workers have high wages.

Union leaders have many people fooled into thinking there are shortcuts to higher wages for everyone, but they are really only looking after the interests of a few workers. They inevitably oppose the steps necessary to generate the wealth that would allow *all* South Africans to get jobs and pay increases.

They support minimum wages, which restrict opportunities for the unemployed.

They oppose deregulation, which is essential if workers are to have more options and the country is to grow richer. They oppose privatisation, which would make the economy run more efficiently and reduce the tax burden. To top it off, union leaders misunderstand profits: they seem to believe that you can wish away poverty by forcing wage increases out of profitable firms. The cold truth is that workers are not entitled to a company's profits. Profits are the reward for risk-taking: they are the payback to shareholders for investing in a firm.

Says Kantor: "If workers want entitlement they must sign profit-sharing contracts. But that means they have to take the sweet and the sour." As Vorhies puts it: "If they think they should have large wage increases when profits are up, then they should have large wage decreases when profits go down or the company posts big losses."

Artificially high wages—those brought about when Pretoria sides with unions through labour legislation—decrease efficiency by distorting investment. They help established workers at the expense of the mass of unemployed workers. "It's short-term gain at the expense of long-term progress," says Kantor.

Says Vorhies: "Unions looking for a bigger chunk of a small pie are missing the picture. High wages will be the result of higher productivity, which in turn will be the result of higher employment overall. The issue isn't high wages for a few workers today. It's high productivity and putting the masses to work, so we'll all be better off tomorrow."

The next move is Pretoria's. It must strip away its red tape, stop meddling in labour relations, and give the economy an injection of wealth-generating competition. Ignore the yelps from established unions and lethargic businessmen. We've got millions of people to enrich in a country that could be very wealthy. Let's get on with it.

Electrification of Soweto Stimulates Industry, Consumer Spending

34000263c Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*
in English 11 Dec 87 pp 64-65

[Text] The Electrification of Soweto was the biggest single urban electrification project in the world, says Guill Marais, chairman of the engineering concern which acted as consultants on the project and led the consortium of other professionals for ancillary services in the project.

Speaking at an international conference in Abidjan organised by the US Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Marais said the project was completed in the record time of four and a half years from the time contractors first moved on site in August 1980 till completion in February 1985.

Total cost of the project included service connections to houses and house wiring was R206m, for which a consortium of banks and a local pension scheme trust arranged finance. The electricity supply is taken from the Eskom grid at the western boundary of Soweto and primary distribution from this point, the Protea substation, is to five major interlinked substations.

These major substations, in turn, feed power to 20 minor sub-stations from where power is distributed to 891 miniature sub-stations. Low voltage underground cables then carry the power via 10,859 low voltage distribution cubicles to the houses.

Over 8,000 street lighting poles of varying types were put in during the course of the project. High mast lighting was already in existence in the Soweto Council area and further high mast installations were subsequently designed and put in by the Johannesburg Electricity Department. But the other councils in the area opted for normal street lighting with special amenity lighting provided in the narrowest streets and spaced at 50 m intervals.

The electrification provides for 105,000 domestic consumers as well as businesses, clinics, small industries and a large number of hostels. Houses were wired and inspected at a peak tempo of one house every three minutes. At one time there were 1,500 workers on site with a further 3,000 employed by supplying manufacturers.

The volume of excavations for the project totalled 690,000 cubic metres or the equivalent of digging 10,000 average-sized swimming pools. nearly 550 km of 11 kV cable of all types was used, while a staggering 1,178 km of low voltage underground cable was put down. The amount of cable used to service the houses amounted to over 4,200 km or three times the distance between Johannesburg and Cape Town.

All in all 104,000 houses were wired, of which 24,000 had already been wired but did not comply with the Code of Practice of wiring premises. The project had the effect of stimulating many allied industries. In fact last week the newly-elected chairman of the Domestic Appliance Manufacturers Association of SA, Richard Ferrer, claimed that spending on electrical consumer durables has become a more accurate barometer of consumer expenditure than the motor industry.

This, he claims, is because South African consumers now spend more on home appliances and entertainment products than they do on transport. Consumer spending on home appliances, TVs, hi-fis and video recorders amounted to 40% of total spending on consumer durables compared with 31,1% on personal transport in 1986, according to Reserve Bank figures. However, with motor sales now on the increase the balance could shift this year, though, according to Ferrer, spending on durables is still ahead.

Eskom's plans to electrify the homes of millions more urban blacks in collaboration with the private sector should further stimulate the demand for appliances and white goods. This R800m scheme was announced earlier this year.

Marais makes the point that the electrification of Soweto was a historical significance and served as a basis for improving the quality of life for the 1,2m people off Soweto itself. On top of that it paved the way for the eventual electrification of all the black towns and cities in SA.

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Development of Black Townships Lags Far Behind White Neighborhoods

34000263a Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
11 Dec 87 p 10

[Article by David Braun: "Townships 'Lag Long Way Behind White Neighbours'"]

[Text] Capetown—A survey of 32 black townships in the PWV region has revealed that most of them are still in a parlous condition with a long way to go before they catch up with their white neighbours.

Details of the townships were provided to this session of Parliament by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, in response to questions by deputy leader of the labour Party, Mr Miley Richards.

Mr Richards elicited more than 600 different statistics, which The Star has collated and which are published here today.

Mr Richards did not include Munsieville at Krugersdorp in his question, nor did Mr Heunis give many figures for Soshanguve, at Pretoria, because the administration of this town fell under another government department.

However, all the other major black towns have been included in the region stretching from Zamdela (Sasolburg) in the south to Oukasi (Brits) and Ekangala (Bronkhorstspuit) in the north, and from Duduza (Nigel) and kwaThema (Springs) in the east to Khutsong (Carletonville) in the west.

The information contained in the answers is of particular interest in the light of the Government's oft-stated policy to upgrade black townships.

The improvement of socio-economic conditions in the townships forms an integral part of the Government's counter-revolutionary strategy.

For example, the Government has said the state of emergency cannot be lifted until certain prerequisites are met. One of these is that the level of housing ownership must be raised to a certain minimum.

From the answers given to Mr Richards' questions, it emerges that official estimates of the total population in the 32 townships is 3,611,118.

The total number of housing units, excluding hostels, for these people is 310,489. Of these 196,937, or just under two-thirds, are rented. Only 4,407 have been sold freehold, with the rest having been sold under 99-year or 30-year leasehold schemes.

There are 138 hostels in the townships, with a total of 207,495 beds (an average of more than 1,500 beds in each hostel).

This means the average ratio of official population to housing units in each town is close on 11:1.

These averages can vary greatly from one town to another. In Bekkersdal (Westonaria), for example, the total population is given as 49,450. Of these 1,341 are listed as living in the hostel, which means an average of about 39 people for each of the township's 1,242 listed housing units.

On the other hand in Evaton (Vanderbijlpark), the ratio of official population to housing units is just more than 5:1.

The number of beds in individual hostels can vary greatly as well, with up to 4,140 in the hostel at Mohla-keng (Randfontein), and 9,240 beds between the three hostels in Alexandra (Sandton).

An interesting aspect of the demographic profile of the townships is the schooling situation.

An equivalent of just more than 10 percent of the entire population in the townships is at primary school, but in some townships this percentage is phenomenal.

In Boipatong (Vanderbijlpark) an equivalent of about 27 percent of the entire town's population attends its primary schools, while Refengkgotso (Deneysville), which presumably caters also for the outlying rural areas, has the equivalent of 60 percent of its population of the town's only primary school.

Only nine of the 32 towns have been provided with electricity in all homes.

In the case of Ipumelelo (Devon) only one percent of the town has electricity, while the figure for Khutson (Carletonville) is five percent, Evaton (Vanderbijlpark) nine percent and Alexandra (Sandton) and a few others 10 percent.

A total of 45 percent of Soweto has electricity.

Eight of the townships are still using the bucket system for sewage removal. In a majority of the town most of the roads are still not tarred.

An analysis of the funds allocated for physical development of the towns this year showed that a total of R146 million was to be spent. However, in the case of two towns, no funds were applied for, according to the Minister, because "no need existed."

Likewise, additional land for expansion of the townships appears to be severely limited, with a number of towns being listed as having no land available for expansion.

/12223

SOCIAL

Sowetan Editor on Poor Black Examination Results

*MB131006 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 12 Jan 88*

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program introduced by Julian Marshall]

[Text] The SOWETAN newspaper in South Africa this morning published some exam results which must have made a depressing reading for parents and children alike in the Soweto township. Last November black children sat their matriculation, or school-leaving exams. The education authorities released national figures, showing that 56 percent passed and well over half of those got good enough grades to go to university. But there was no breakdown of figures throughout the country. The SOWETAN newspaper went out and did its own research. I asked news editor Thami Mazwai what they had come up with:

[Begin Mazwai recording] We have found that of all the high schools in Soweto about 35 percent of the pupils who wrote the examinations managed to pass, but the sad thing is that only 6 percent of these pupils are able to go to university. This means that the rest of them, although they have passed, they don't have a university entrance. It's merely a school-leaving certificate, which means that they have now got to go into industry.

[Marshall] Are there any specific reasons why black school children in Soweto have performed so badly?

[Mazwai] Well, there are various reasons. Now, the first reason are the poor resources that have been allocated by the government for black education and Soweto schools. That's one.

The second reason is that there has been a fall in discipline and control at Soweto schools. We had an investigation last year which revealed that while there was schooling in Soweto, but there was no education. So, the people who went and wrote examinations were never taught in the first place. The results are, thus, not surprising. So, this lack of discipline is another reason.

Another third reason is that teachers in Soweto are very demotivated [as heard] They have an unfeeling department of education and training which is not sensitive to the pressures that the teachers face. It expects them to go to school whatever the reasons, whatever the conditions and as such they are completely demotivated. [as heard] So, we have this problem at Soweto schools.

[Marshall] Now, Thami, although it may be impossible for the moment to change the system or even indeed to give teachers extra motivation, surely parents can do something about the lack of discipline among their children.

[Mazwai] Well, the parents want to do something, but immediately the parents come together to do something then they are going to be arrested under the emergency regulations. Then they are going to be subjected to all sorts of harassment.

[Marshall] But what about disciplining children in their own homes?

[Mazwai] Well, you cannot discipline children at home without disciplining the schools themselves. So, the people have got to...[changes thought] The parents have got to exercise control at schools and in that way they can show that they have got the situation under control and then they can get the confidence of their children and in that way then they can instill discipline in their children and ensure that their children go to school, but you must first fix up the schools so that the children can now have some confidence that the parents are doing something. [end recording]

Official BBB Publication Contravening Various Laws

34000261b Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*
in English 4-10 Dec 87 p 6

[Article by John Perlman: "The Laws BBB Could Run Foul Of. (But Doesn't)"]

[Text] The most recent edition of Kommando, mouthpiece of the rightwing Blanke Bevrydigings Beweging (BBB), almost certainly contravenes a number of laws, according to a leading publications lawyer.

However, the publishers have yet to fall foul of those laws, some of which have been used extensively against leftwing opposition publications, like the New Nation.

The publishers of Kommando could be in contravention of the Internal Security Act of 1982, which prohibits "causing, encouragement or fomenting of feelings of hostility between different population groups" and provides for a fine of up to R2000 or a sentence of up to two years.

They could also, the lawyer said, be guilty of an offence under the Black Administration Act of 1927, which makes "any person who utters any words...with intent to promote any feeling of hostility between Blacks and Europeans" guilty of an offence.

Such prosecutions under the Internal Security Act had generally been directed at "opponents of the government" he said. But if the interview with BBB leader, Professor Johan Schabort, printed in the latest edition had been submitted to the Directorate of Publications (DPP), it would "almost certainly" have been banned. "It is not just an expression of a racist view," the lawyer said, "but the advocacy of a programme the effect of which would be to remove or eliminate black South Africans."

He said section 47(d) of the Publications Control Act, which deems publications undesirable which are "harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic" was frequently used to ban publications.

Any person can submit a publication for consideration to the DPP, who are then obliged to put it before a committee to be passed or banned.

However, most of the publications considered by the DPP have been put before them by state departments.

According to the most recent Department of Home Affairs report, 610 of 1,267 publications examined by the DPP were submitted by the police, 141 by the Directorate itself and 443 by customs officers. Public complaints accounted for 32 submissions.

None of the three editions of Kommando produced to date have been found undesirable by the DPP. None have been submitted for consideration by a DPP committee.

About 5,000 copies of Kommando are produced, and either sent to members or sold at BBB meetings. The lawyer said this could count against the publication in an appeal against a banning. Likely readership and the effect of a publication on such was always a central factor in Publications Appeal Board decisions, he said.

A BBB representative said she could see no reason why Kommando should be banned. "What about papers like the New Nation and the Sowetan?" she said. "They are the ones having trouble with bannings."

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Right-Wing Extremist Spells Out Views on Racial Purity

34000261a Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*
in English 4-10 Dec 87 p 6

[Report on interview with BBB head Johan Schabort, published by KOMMANDO, official BBB newsletter, in Johannesburg; date not given]

[Text] The press distorts everything, claims Professor Johan Schabort, leader of the Blanke Bevrydigings Beweging (BBB), and for that reason he decided this week that he is no longer prepared to give interviews.

A "pure" version of Schabort's views can however be found in the most recent edition of Kommando-Voice of the White Race, newsletter of the BBB.

Conducted, according to Kommando "in the relaxed atmosphere of his modest Johannesburg home, with his delightful family hovering in the background," Schabort, a former professor of biochemistry at Rand Afrikaans University, spells out at length his views on the "degenerative" influence of blacks and the "mud races", on genetic improvement and repatriation, and on the overwhelming presence of Jews in communist movements.

The BBB's philosophy, he says, is based on "love for all living creatures, and not hate". But he says, "we must bear in mind that historically and scientifically it has been shown that blacks have a degenerative and destructive influence on a culture, race and environment which is superior to their own."

The BBB also "accepts the white race's responsibility as the creative power on this planet". The white race, Schabort says, has "a right and a duty to protect the entire planet from the destructive rampage of the mud races."

The mud races? "The mud races are those races who, historically and scientifically have proven that they are inferior," Schabort says. "They cannot maintain the standards set by the excellent White race. It is important to understand that these differences are genetic and not environmental—that they are unchangeable."

The "mud races" in South Africa, Schabort says, are "just waiting for an opportunity to take power and destroy the white race and its achievements." This destruction includes "armed terrorism, work stoppages and economic sabotage, and most of all, the genetic pollution of the White race's gene pool."

One step to counter this would be "genetic improvement." According to the iron laws of nature, Schabort says, the best and strongest species will take power—"and the best and strongest is the white race."

But he says, "what today passes as the white race is simply not enough to withstand the challenges facing it in years to come." The white race, therefore, "must be bred up to produce the absolute finest to prevent the approaching mud race from engulfing us."

This however will not be enough. While in nature, competition between species usually results in the enslavement, extermination or flight of the weaker, the BBB is prepared to accept the "just option" of repatriation. "The other options will probably happen spontaneously, as the mud races are incapable of the slightest achievement, let alone being able to feed themselves."

This repatriation, to the homelands, would have to take place "under martial law, as the non-whites are not a labour force, but a parasitical invasion force."

This would be the "first phase."

The "mud races are destroying the eco-systems where they live (Africa and South America being the worst offenders in this regard)." If the blacks do not run the homelands properly, Schabort says, it is the white race's duty "to drive the destructive negative races out of these areas as well, and drive them on North into Central Africa, where they can sit in the jungle and not abuse white Western infrastructure."

Repatriation could not, however take place immediately. "We cannot take the black out of the economy immediately," Schabort says. The economy, which is presently "rotten and provides sustenance to breed the mud races by the million," would have to be made capital intensive and independent of "black labour or black buying power."

The removal of the "mud races" he says, would cause a drop in economic output of about 30 percent, but that would be compensated by three factors: the billions of rand "wasted on aid to the mud races"; the nationalisation of "our enemies' wealth", about 80 percent of South

Africa's mineral and industrial wealth; and the loss of black buying power will "actually save us millions of rand merely in terms of what they steal from us."

The Jews, Schabort says, "are in the grey area between white and non-white", and suffer from delusions of grandeur and persecution, "the two symptoms of paranoia."

As a result of this "and jealousy of the White race," Schabort says, "the Jews have throughout history played a unique role in attempting to break down White Western civilisation, in order not to highlight their own shortcomings."

The Jews, Schabort says, do this by buying and selling and "riding on the white race's productivity" and by "devious psychological war against the whites, with the whole idea of giving the whites a suicidal life philosophy."

This Cahabort says, explains "the overwhelming presence and driving force of Jews in communist movements and theocratic humanist ideologies."

/12223

Difficulties Surround Botshabelo Incorporation Into QwaQwa Homeland

34000262 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
Part I, 11 Dec 87; Part II, 14 Dec 87

[The Government's announcement of the incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa last week went by largely unnoticed by South Africans—yet it is evidenced that old-style homeland apartheid is alive and well. Colleen Ryan visited this new piece of homeland—which has at least twice as many inhabitants as the original part of QwaQwa situation 330 km away. The first in this two-part series sketches the conditions at Botshabelo and the plight of its people. On Monday, the industrial area of Botshabelo will be examined as well as the issue of incorporation.]

[Part I, 11 Dec 87 p 13]

[Text] In Sesotho, Botshabelo means "place of refuge." Yet it is hard to imagine that any settlement in the world could be quite as hopeless as this shack city in the Free State.

The irony is that although some people were compelled to move to this settlement, to many thousands of people Botshabelo is a kind of refuge. They say it is better than the place they came from.

The heat is oppressive and the winds seems to blow constantly.

If you leave Bloemfontein and drive 55 km towards Thaba Nchu, you come across the start of Botshabelo.

'The curtain'

Nearest the road is the "industrial" section where about 50 factories employ more than 15,000 workers and pay them wages ranging from about R60 to R120 a month.

Close to the industrial section are well-constructed brick houses for "professionals" and civil servants—people employed in the schools and in other Government departments.

Some locals and regular visitors refer to this area as "the curtain"—a respectable-looking facade for the Bloemfontein motorists who head for the hotel casino in Thaba Nchu after work and at weekends.

Once you enter Botshabelo on the main tarred road, you come across the rows of uniform factories which have been constructed at Government cost to entice businessmen to invest in this otherwise desolate township.

From the industrial centre, you can drive towards the "elite" housing where you are greeted by a Bureau for Information signboard which says "Let's build a brighter future."

But after you leave "the curtain" area, it becomes difficult to believe in this future. Now you are in the real Botshabelo where hundreds of thousands of people live in row upon row of small mud, brick or tin homes.

There are a few main tar roads, but for the most part only narrow, dusty tracks separating one row of dwellings from the next. From the outside, most of the houses look like ugly, unimaginative shacks.

Sanitation is rudimentary. Toilets operate on the bucket system and there are occasional taps which many families share. In some parts of the sprawling tin city, there are no taps and twice-daily visits by water tankers provide the only relief.

With the constant wind and dust, you wonder how people keep their homes clean. But somehow out of the bleakness, there is still a human spark.

We called on one Botshabelo woman who lives with her family in a low house constructed of tin and mud. The home is spotless. Linoleum covers the kitchen floor and the tin walls have been papered with magazine pages. On one side of the tiny house is the living area where beds are neatly made.

On the other side is a small sitting room which is carpeted and decorated with ornaments. Two carefully nurtured pot-plants in the room are a poignant attempt to create greenness in this arid, treeless environment.

The settlement is made up of various housing sections, listed from A to Z. Between each housing section is a buffer of land which makes communication and organisation difficult for the residents who have no telephones or electricity.

On a weekday morning many men and women, young and old, sit outside their houses idling away the hours—confirmation of the huge unemployment rate, which, says a study by the Department of Sociology at the University of the Orange Free State, is two out of every three people over the age of 18.

Botshabelo partly owes its existence to displaced people from Bloemfontein and the majority of working people are dependent on the city for jobs. Most people spend about three hours a day travelling.

Many of the inhabitants were previously farm people, yet there is no land for grazing stock and only a few people grow a handful of mealies on their tiny plots.

Government officials are proud of how much has been accomplished in the eight years of the existence of Botshabelo. Development Aid spokesman Miss Betsy Smith, a frequent Botshabelo visitor, said she saw improvements every time she went back.

The Government was working as fast as it could to provide essential services like water, she said.

Perhaps it is true that conditions have improved since 1979 when the first people from Kromdraai in Bophuthatswana were "voluntarily" moved to the settlement, then called Onverwacht.

The thousands of new arrivals were provided with 15m by 30m sites marked out by wooden stakes. Each family was provided with a tent and food for three days.

Gradually corrugated iron shacks replaced the tents and Botshabelo began to grow as homeless people flooded in.

They came from farms from which they had been evicted, from squatter camps, and dozens of Free State townships which had been "de-proclaimed," or areas where black housing had been frozen.

Some were forcibly moved and many others who came voluntarily were forced to leave their old homes.

Terrible poverty

In spite of claims that this drab expanse represents "progress" in the apartheid mould, it is hard to escape the fact that there is terrible poverty in Botshabelo where the average household of six people lives on R33 a month. The university study says this puts Botshabelo in the lowest income category in the world.

Lutheran minister Father Phillip Knutsen said it was true that many people living in Botshabelo were better off than those living in appalling conditions as farm labourers or squatters.

"The Government is saying it has accomplished so much. But people are frustrated, not because water is being provided two weeks too late, but because it is 40 years too late," he said.

[Part II, 14 Dec 87 p 15]

Two weeks ago, pamphlets were dropped over the dusty township of Botshabelo informing the 550,000 residents that they were no longer a part of South Africa—their land had been incorporated into the tiny homeland of QwaQwa.

The QwaQwa authorities claim most people in Botshabelo favour incorporation, but opponents dispute this. It is difficult to say how the majority of residents feel because they have never been consulted.

From a practical and economic point of view, it seems to be a disastrous decision.

Frozen areas

Botshabelo is economically tied to Bloemfontein, 55 km away, where most people are employed. Many residents came from Bloemfontein's black areas which were "frozen" to prevent expansion.

They also came from other "frozen" or de-proclaimed townships, from nearby Kromdraai in Bophuthatswana where as Sesotho speakers they were not welcome or were forced off white-owned farms.

Up until now, Botshabelo has been administered by South Africa, but with incorporation, administration will be given to QwaQwa, 33 km away.

Even the most efficient and well-run administration would find it difficult to administer territory from such a distance. And QwaQwa hardly has an impressive record. It has an impoverished population of 250,000 and no viable industrial infrastructure.

Botshabelo has at least twice the number of inhabitants of QwaQwa and also no viable economic base.

The South African authorities were quick to reassure the people of Botshabelo that incorporation would not affect the running of the settlement or their freedom of movement.

For the moment, only administrative and executive powers have been transferred and the land is still in the hands of the South African Government.

But now that authority is officially vested with QwaQwa, the land can eventually be legally transferred.

According to the National Committee Against Removals, the Government is treading softly with the issue to avoid a repetition of the violence over incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele in 1986.

Community workers say that most residents are opposed to incorporation. According to a survey by researcher Mr William Cobbett earlier this year, more than 90 percent of the population opposed it.

Police present

South African Government spokesmen say that residents knew when they moved to Botshabelo that it would eventually be incorporated into QwaQwa and should not have moved in if they were against it.

But opponents say that many people were forced to move there as it was the only settlement where housing and expansion was permitted.

Development aid spokesman Miss Betsy Smith also pointed out that there was no violence or formal protests after incorporation which showed people were not opposed to the idea.

Critics say that the strong police presence a few days before and after incorporation, the presence of numerous armed "kitskonstabels" and the fact that seven young activists are in detention for opposing incorporation made people afraid to show their feelings.

Another factor which inhibits people from organising protests is that the people of Botshabelo are not a homogeneous community. Apart from the common Sesotho language, residents come from a variety of backgrounds and are virtual strangers to each other.

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Paramount Chief M.J. Mopeli, is not without support. He has the backing of some residents because of his influence in negotiating land for the 64,000 Sothos who were forced to move from Kromdraai.

But even his supporters are said to be divided about incorporation.

"Those who work in schools and other Government departments know that South African administration of salaries and pensions is far better than the homeland administration," said one community worker.

Chief Mopeli has welcomed incorporation. He has arranged a few meetings in Botshabelo, and in July, claimed to have held a "secret ballot" in which he said he collected 11,000 signatures.

Why would Chief Mopeli wish to be burdened with an impoverished settlement so far from QwaQwa?

Control budget

According to the National Committee Against Removals, Chief Mopeli stands to boost his standing as a black leader and will gain control of Botshabelo's budget. This year South Africa doubled the development budget to R50 million.

The Government has denied that incorporation will eventually lead to independence, yet a question posed by the National Committee Against Removals in a report on incorporation remains unanswered:

"Unlike other bantustans that oppose independence, QwaQwa is extremely keen to extend its land area. Why would they want to incorporate Botshabelo if there was no intention of taking independence?"

/12223

Amethyst Ore To Be Mined Again

34000284d London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
27 Nov 87 p 8

[Excerpts] Lusaka. Zambian amethyst ore, subject of a recent legal battle ranging from Hong Kong to Colorado, is about to be mined again. A company owned equally by the government and Lonrho is preparing to exploit the deposits at Mapatizya in Zambia's southern province.

This is the former Northern Minerals site. Production is also being considered at the former International DGC amethyst mine, which was confiscated for alleged currency irregularities by its German owner.

The new company, Kariba Minerals, is chaired by Francis Kaunda, head of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). Another company, Kariba Marketing, will be responsible for the selling of the amethyst ore. Lonrho will be in charge of this operation, despite some opposition by the ministry of mines.

The complex legal controversy, lasting for several years, concerned the ownership of a massive stockpile of ore which had been exported from the Northern Minerals deposit. The dispute was between Lonrho and an American dealer, Dan Mayers. A settlement on undisclosed terms was reached earlier this year.

However, the stockpile—held in Switzerland and the Far East—is still overhanging the market. This will slow the flow of exports in the immediate future, although the potential is estimated to be at least \$2m a year.

The Mapatizya mine has not produced any ore since 1978, when the area was extensively mined and fought over by Zimbabwean guerrillas. The mines have since been cleared by the Zambian army.

Although the renewed exporting of amethyst will give a modest fillip to foreign exchange earnings, the potential of the country's emerald deposits is far greater, with prospective sales of up to \$30m a year.

/12223

Beira Official on MNR Support

*MB120634 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
10 Dec 87 p 6*

[First paragraph CAPE TIMES introduction; last four paragraphs, published in italics, CAPE TIMES conclusion; passages within slant lines published in boldface]

[Excerpt] During a recent visit to Zimbabwe, South AFRICAN journalists interviewed Mr Eddie Cross, chief executive of Beira Corridor Group (BCG)—A powerful consortium of about 250 corporations operating throughout southern Africa. It was formed in 1985 after Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe appealed to businesses to help realize the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) objective of lessening the economic dependence of Frontline States on South Africa. A startling account emerged of South Africa's activities beyond its borders—particularly its covert support to the MNR in Mozambique—and the consequences. This edited transcript appeared in English in the December issue of DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN.

We very much suspect that the military in South Africa continues to support Renamo but that it is an unauthorized activity.

/Is that possible?/

Well, we're not so sure and neither are the Mozambicans. We intercept every radio signal from South Africa to Renamo. The South Africans installed a very sophisticated radio system in Mozambique and maintained that system until 1985 but South Africa still continues to send signals to Renamo. In fact, in one month—I think it was August—we recorded more than 450 intercepts. That's more than 10 a day. But if you talk to Neil van Heerden at Foreign Affairs, they say emphatically it is official government policy to support Chissano.

/What are the messages about?/

South Africa monitors all the signals over Mozambique, whether Zimbabwean, Soviet or Mozambican. You translate that and I think probably what you do is occasionally you slip a bit of intelligence to Renamo. You tell them what Zimbabwe is going to do next. And that's valuable intelligence.

/Is this possibly "blind eye" stuff?/

Well, that's what the Americans believe. You have just this last week a marvellous example of South African ambivalence. Renamo took out a big bridge—three spans, just outside Maputo, on the Nkomati road...the second major bridge we've lost...then SATS [South African Transport Services] threw everything they had at it. South African troops went in, swept the area and protected the workmen. SATS worked round the clock, with floodlights, everything, and fixed the bridge in 10 days.

/But nobody knows that in South AFRICA.../

South Africa also protects and repairs the power lines to Maputo.

/Is that working?/

Yes. There are no interruptions in the power supply. And now you've got the South Africans negotiating actively to restart drawing power from Cahora Bassa. The Cahora Bassa power lines are completely non-functional now for five years. I'm told there are nearly five hundred pylons down on that route.

/Then what are the power lines working then?/

It's the power lines from South Africa to Maputo. Because Maputo is supplied by South Africa.

/By ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission—fbis]?/

Yes. South Africa supplies a hundred megawatts to Maputo—a 100 percent of its power...

/At the same time, Renamo has destroyed the lines from Cahora Bassa...that just doesn't make sense.../

Yes. And Cahora Bassa is the cheapest possible source of additional power for South Africa.

/What are your estimates of the strength of Renamo?/

We don't know. There are a variety of estimates. But it's very difficult to talk about Renamo. Because Renamo in a sense doesn't exist. You have various units and bandit elements operating inside Mozambique. You might say a total number of armed men of around 15,000, with probably about 10,000 hangers-on. One thing we do know is that numerically they are almost as big as the Frelimo army. But they're very badly trained and very badly led.

One of the reasons why Renamo does not have a real policy is because if Dhlakama (leader of Renamo) adopted a policy, the divisions in the movement would immediately become apparent. They range from people who regard Chissano as a revisionist—to the left of Chissano—to people on the extreme right; from Muslim fundamentalists through to the Catholics. You've got a large number of semi-autonomous groups operating almost independently. I call it a private enterprise war.

/Would it be correct to describe this as a Frankenstein thing—because it was set up by Zimbabwe, or rather Rhodesia, and then sustained by South Africa.../

Sure. Even the South Africans could not effectively, I think, control Renamo today. /I wonder whether you could backtrack a bit and give us a thumbnail sketch of

the genesis of Renamo, right from the beginning, and how we came to this situation—about which we in South Africa get mixed messages.../

PTA Plans To Open Metallurgical Center

*34420065c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Dec 87 p 6*

[Text] The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) is planning to open a technological metallurgical center in Zimbabwe, according to an announcement made Monday by PANA.

This decision was made last week in Kampala by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts following the recommendations adopted by the PTA committee on industrial operations in October.

The cost is estimated to be \$10.9 million of which \$3.9 million will be allocated to the construction work. The overall value of the project, which includes drawing up

plans for the construction of the plant, equipment, and spare parts, among other items, is considered very low in the opinion of a number of experts of the member states.

The studies made to determine the viability of the project were conducted by a team of Soviet experts.

The rest of the money will be spent on setting up the technical service department, data bank, library, and documentation center in addition to the hiring of 136 employees.

The center will be set up in a province located in the central part of the country, near the Zimbabwean Metallurgical Company (ZISCO).

The committee of experts also endorsed a proposal calling for engineering studies to be made in Egypt, India, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union, financed by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

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